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Vol. CCVII, No. 2695
OCTOBER 6, 1951

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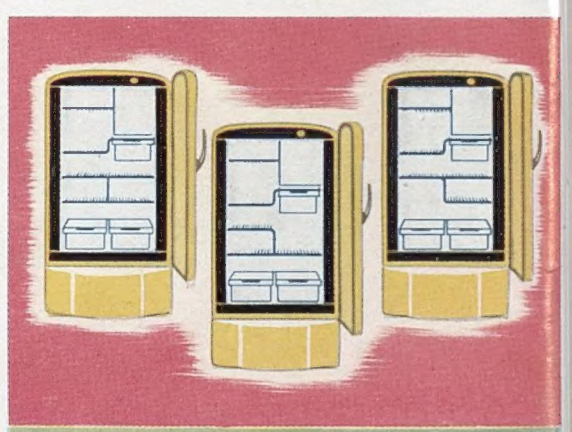

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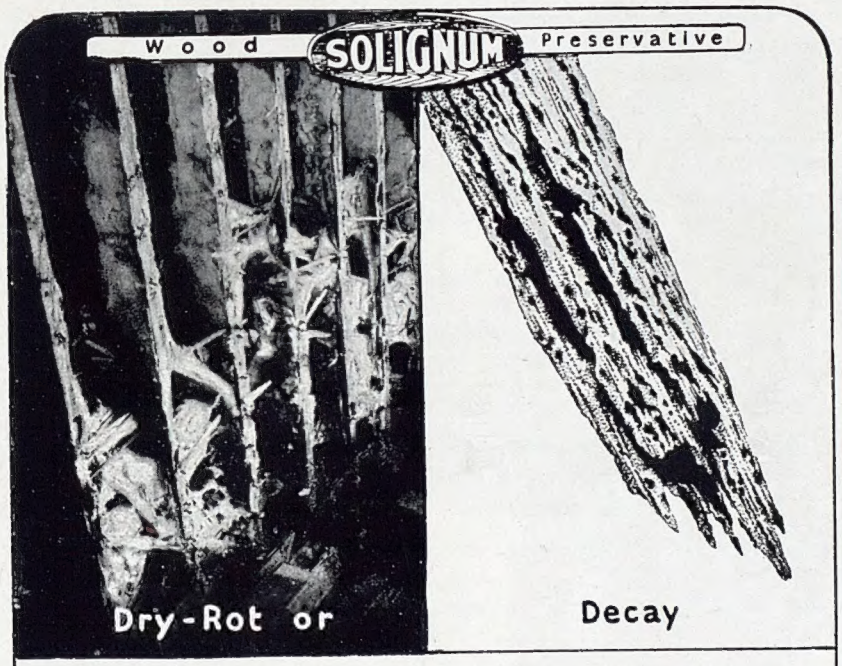

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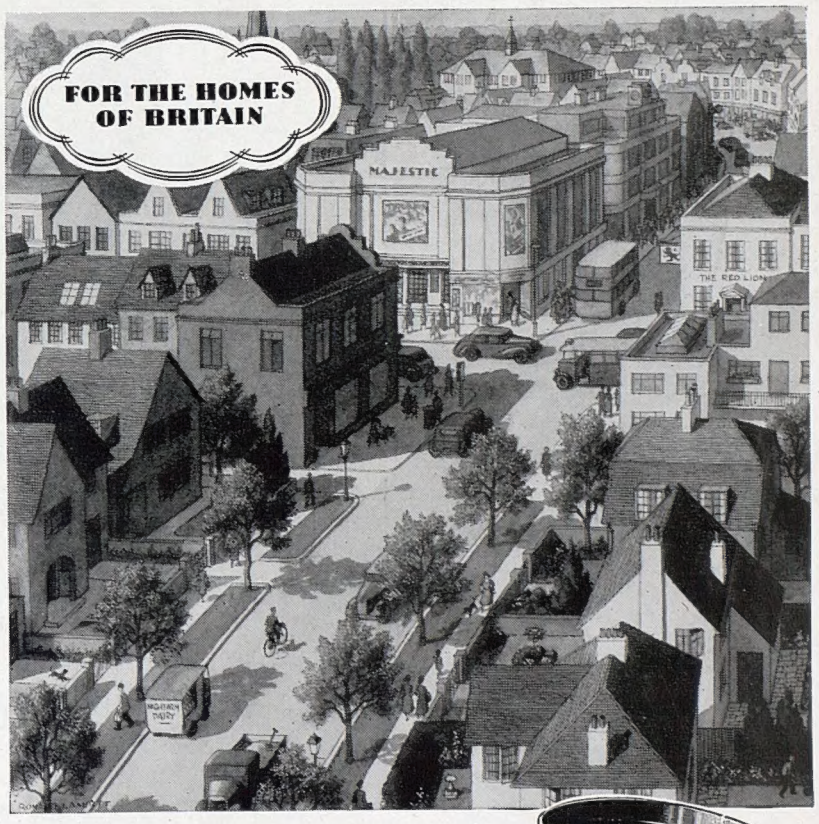

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IN ALL SIZES
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I prefer
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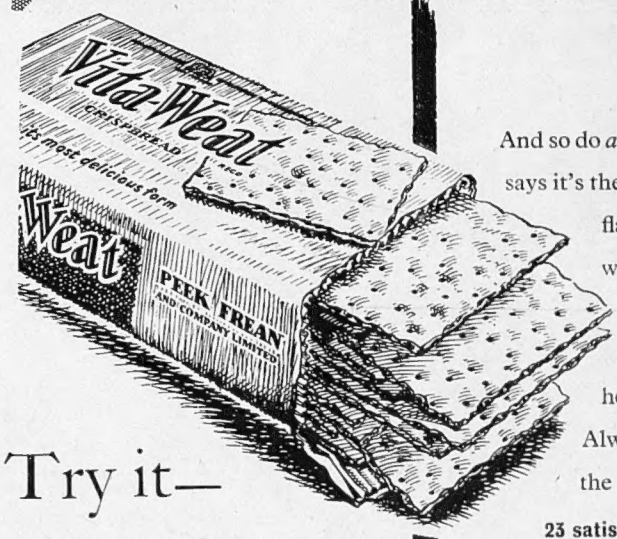

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23 satisfying slices for 1/-

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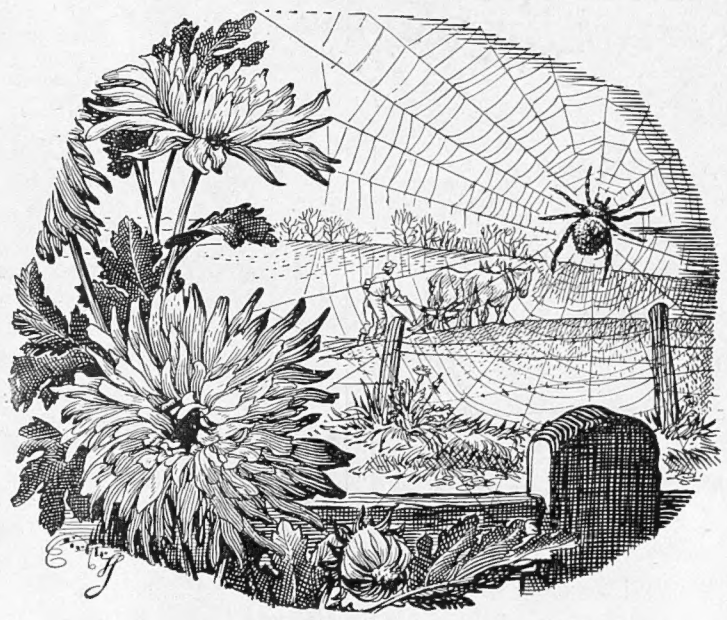

October

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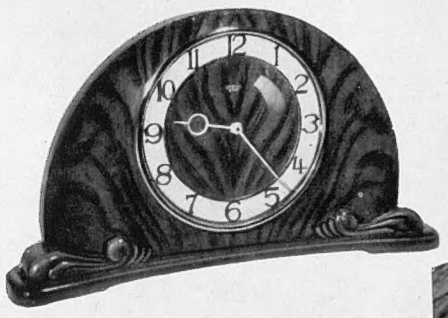
I hope they give us

SMITHS CLOCKS



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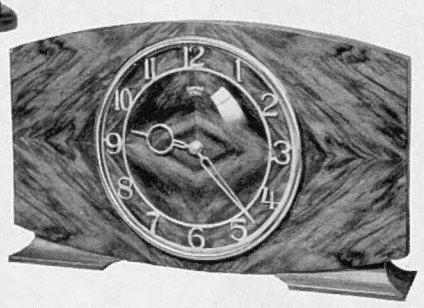

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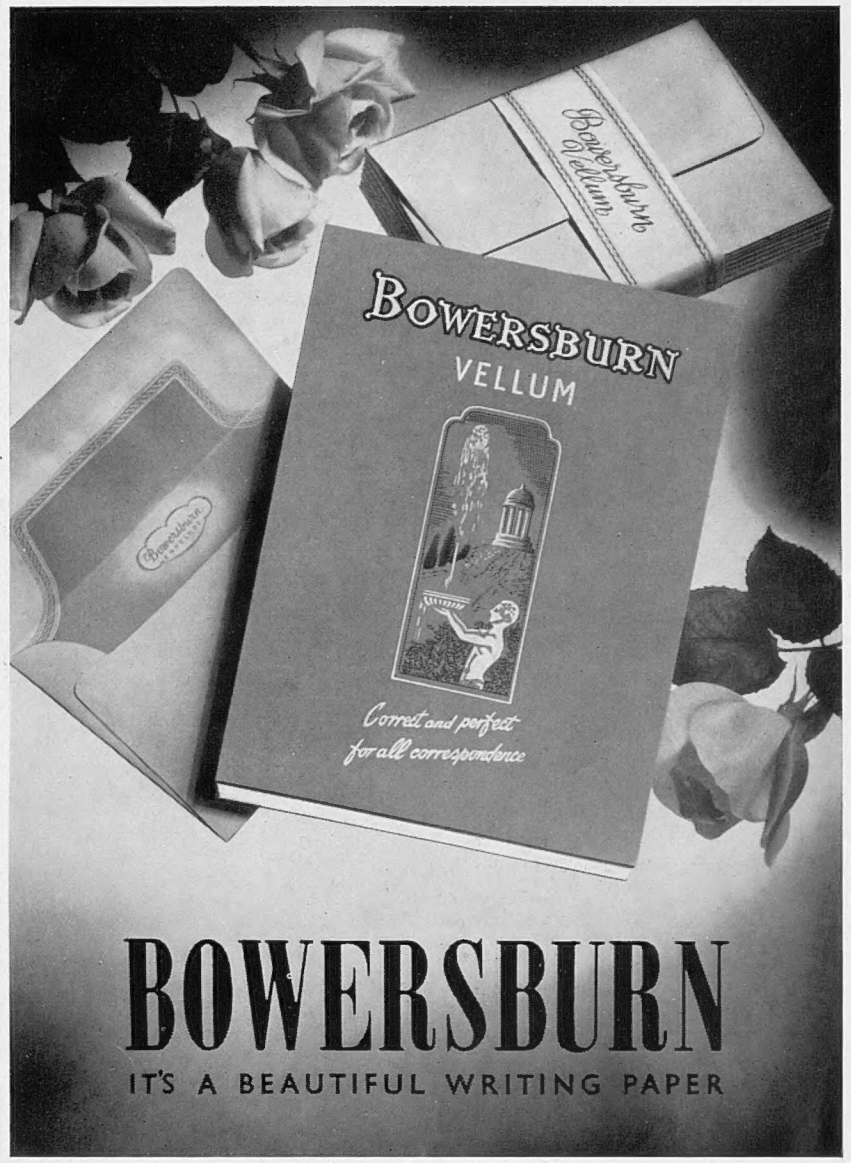

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SAY "*Noilly Prat*"

and your 'French' will be perfect!

This is why . . . Because, only Noilly Prat made in France from French grapes, with the traditional French know-how, has all those subtle qualities which have made 'French' a household word throughout the world. That dry, subtle aperitif that blends so perfectly with gin, and is the 'French' upon which so many cocktail recipes are based.
Remember, too, that Noilly Prat is full strength, that's why it makes an intriguing aperitif on its own, either neat or with a splash. Try it.

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REAL FRENCH VERMOUTH

Blended and bottled in France

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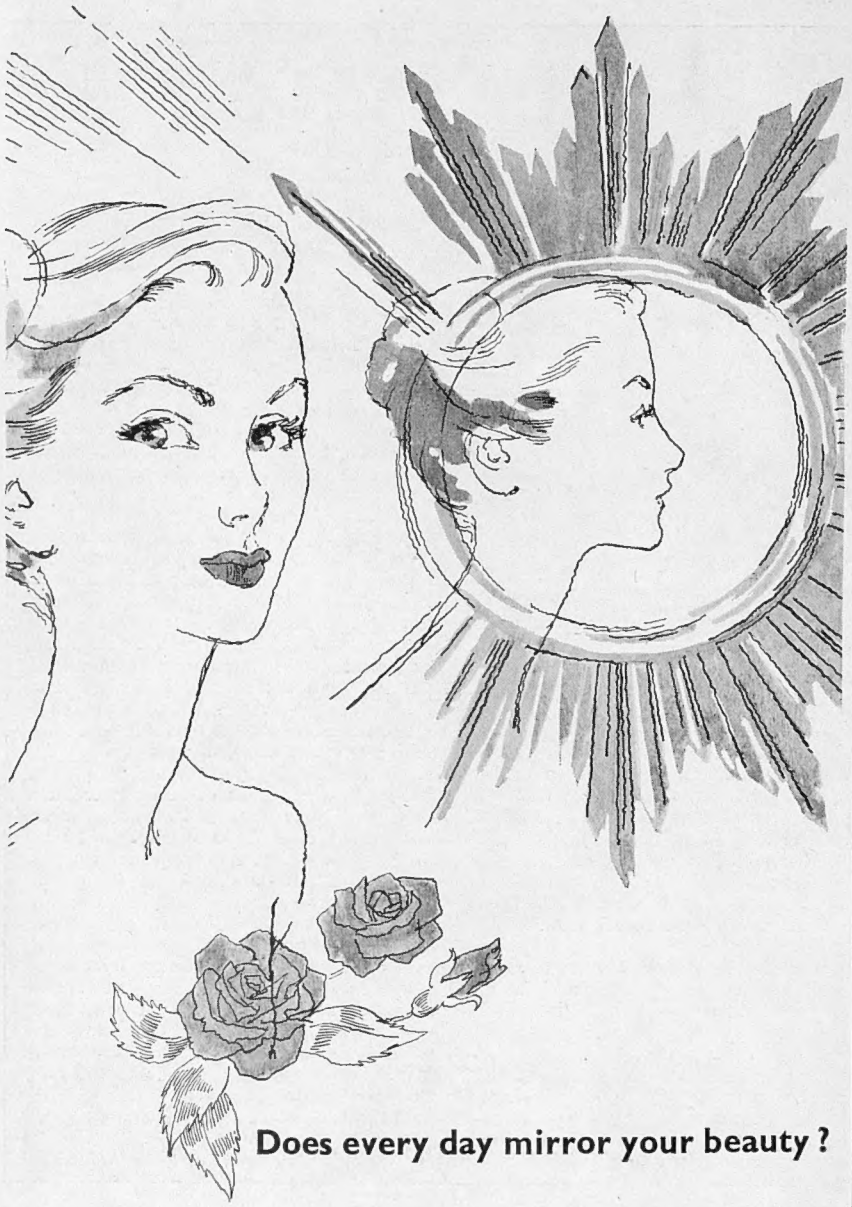

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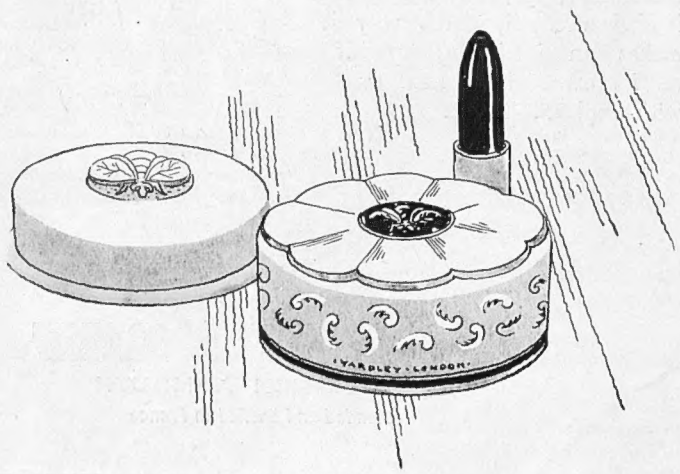

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Volume CCVII No. 2695 The SPHERE, London, October 6, 1951

The SPHERE
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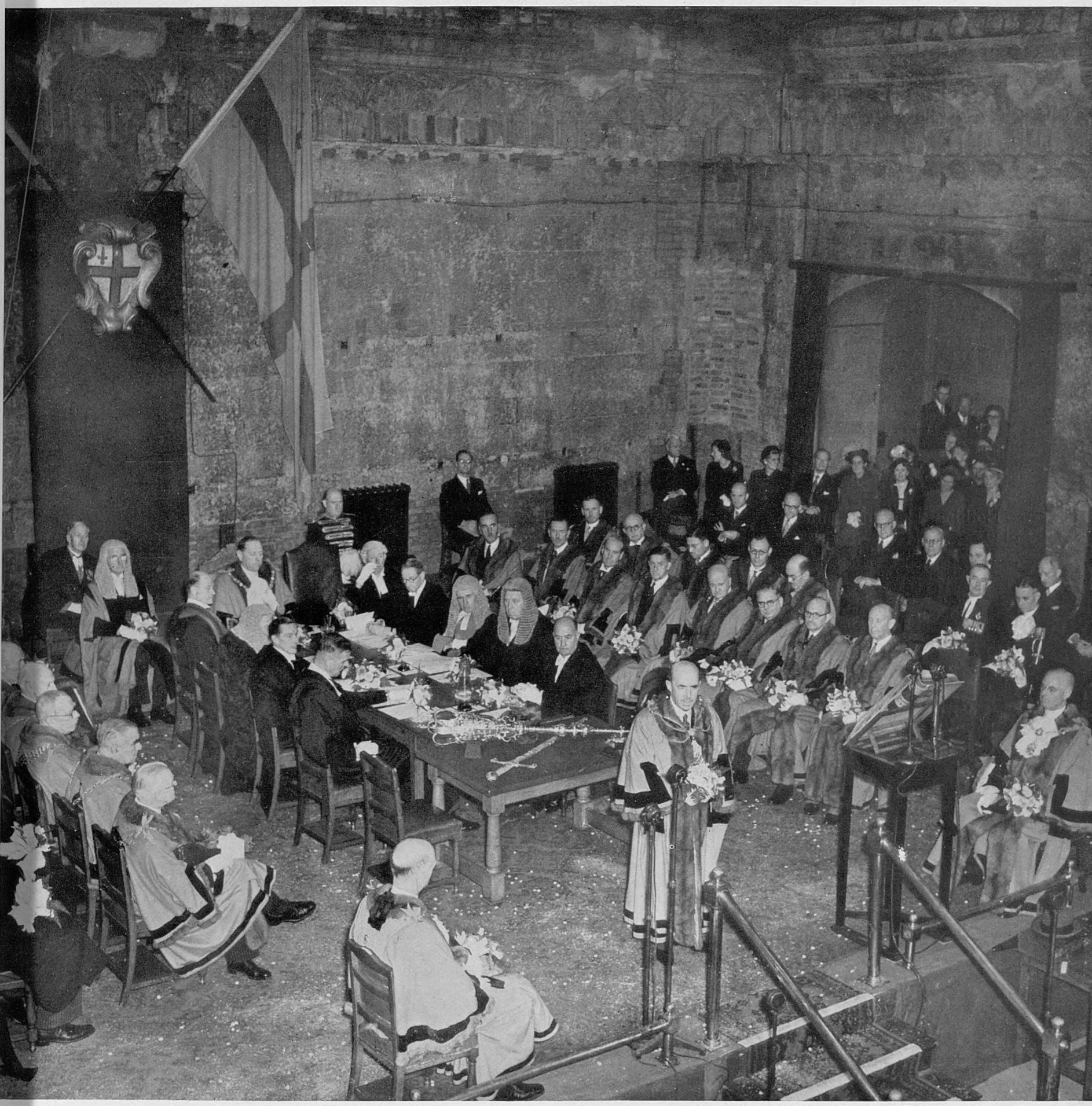
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



AN AUSTRALIAN IS CHOSEN AS LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—SIR LESLIE BOYCE, CITIZEN AND LORINER, ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY IN THE COMMON HALL AT GUILDHALL AFTER BEING SELECTED FOR OFFICE IN THE CIVIC YEAR BEGINNING ON NOVEMBER 9 : Sir Leslie, a native of New South Wales, is the first Lord Mayor of London to come from the Commonwealth, and the theme of this year's Lord Mayor's Show will emphasise British ties with the Commonwealth. Seated at the head of the table in the background of this picture is Sir Denys Lowson, the present Lord Mayor, who is now completing a memorable year of office.

Sir Leslie Boyce, Lord Mayor-elect of the City of London, is well known as a barrister, and he was Conservative M.P. for Gloucester from 1929 to 1945. He was born in Taree, New South Wales, in 1895, and was educated at Sydney Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford. In the First World War Sir Leslie was with the Australian forces in Egypt, at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, and although invalided to South Australia in 1917, he carried out personal recruiting and returned to the front in command. In 1920 he was awarded a Rhodes scholarship, and since then his fortunes have for the most part lain in England. Sir Leslie will be sworn in as the first citizen of the City of London on November 8. The prevailing theme of the Lord Mayor's Show on the following day, when he will pay the traditional visit to the Law Courts, will be the British Commonwealth of Nations. This year the length of the procession will be reduced to half-a-mile, as Sir Leslie wishes to cut London traffic delays to a minimum. Last year the procession was 1¼ miles, and this has been the average for some time past.

Postage—Inland, 2d. ; Canada, 1½d. ; Elsewhere Abroad, 2½d.

A LONDON NEWSLETTER

INGRAM HOUSE, 195-198, STRAND, W.C.2

My Vote on October 25.—

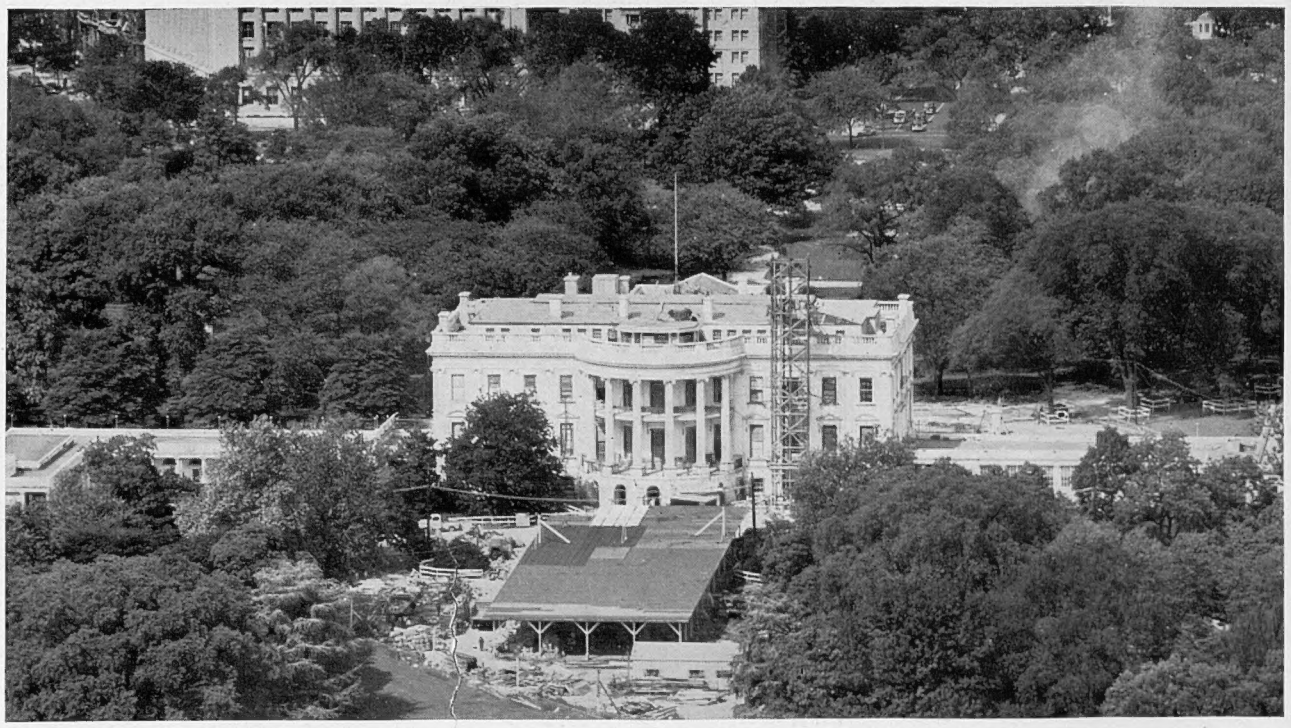
It is our manifest duty to-day as good citizens to consider and arrange our reasons for voting, according to our conscience, for a new Parliament. As a citizen-journalist, I go a stage further and set out my reasons in print. By heredity, tradition and preference, I am, or was, a Liberal. There is no prospect of a Liberal administration and, above all, I am convinced that this country most needs a strong Government and Ministers experienced in administration and statesmanship under the direction of a strong Premier. The choice we are offered to-day is between two *Socialist* Governments, both offering the same vital and essential points in their programmes. No other programme but a broadly Socialist programme would to-day be tolerated by 90 per cent. of the electors. Once more I restate the vital planks in both programmes: (1) The defence programme as voted must be carried to completion in the next four years; (2) This will entail heavy sacrifices for all classes, which must be fairly shared. As far as may be, the programme of defence must be carried out with the minimum of disturbance of social security in health, housing, full employment and the cost of living, and the almost equally vital need of trying to balance our trade figures must be never forgotten; (3) No effort must be spared to reduce the risk of world war by trying to reach agreement with Russia and all enemies of freedom and world order under U.N.O.; (4) To fight inflation by restraints and economies from top to bottom; (5) To reunite the nation and to revivify it in a determination to work harder, to return to discipline and to obedience to the law and to chosen leaders and to respect for the pledged word.

Nothing New on Either Side.—

We shall hear this programme detailed and enlarged on by the protagonists on either side. There is nothing *new* on either side, nothing else vital. The Socialists will stand very largely upon their record over the past six years, for they have nothing new to offer. They will tell us that if Socialism had failed to secure power in 1945, to-day we should have no Health Service, a worse-balanced trade budget and probably a world war. All this is bunk. The Health Service was not their idea nor their organisation. It was concrete before they came to power, and any other Government must by now have implemented it and, with a little more consideration of means and conditions, a good deal less wastefully and more efficiently. As for world war and trade balance, both look ugly enough to discourage any Government which has been five years or more in power from asking for credit for their handling of these matters. When Mr. Attlee came to choose his team in 1945 it was soon obvious that he would be hard put to it to find an ideal side. The batting order declined very rapidly. He had a few obvious choices, but lower down the rabbit-hutch yawned. So it proved. The inexperience (and vanity) of some of his Ministers cost this country dear. For himself there is praise and even wonder. He kept his wicket up in a quiet way, fought clean, proved a marvellous Chairman of Committees, if a not very inspiring leader, and kept his team together, even while giving them too free a rein to take individual action. Ernest Bevin died in harness and in universal respect, and Mr. Morrison, always adroit and cock-a-hoop, succeeded him, but if "foreign affairs" are to be judged on results, a change at the Foreign Office screams out its needs from the house-tops. Example: in July the Premier pledged his word that "We shall stay in Abadan, and we accept all the implications." Mr. Morrison must be busy on that.

Socialism is Bankrupt.—

Some of Mr. Attlee's original choices are still with him. I will name no names. Some of those names are for me *anathema*. I dare not trust myself to speak of them, so hateful they have become by their incompetence and their vanity and their *obiter dicta*, their constant advice and warnings on matters of which they know nothing more than you or I. Five years of power, six years, is beyond the endurance of a weak Government to-day. This Government, in particular, is tired and bankrupt of ideas. Their failure was due to doing too much, too quickly. I think they are tired and no longer capable of another spell of office in power, and there are a fearful number of loose ends to tie up and screws to be tightened and obvious errors to be repaired. A century or two of tradition in the art of government is not too much for a Minister. Mr. Attlee had not that experience to tap when he chose his team. The Conservatives have it. They are a reformed party and they are not worn out. I shall vote for them. It is said that a Tory victory will bring class warfare and industrial unrest to fever-heat and will bring an attack on trades unionism. This is a sheer, reckless libel by bitter partisans. I do not believe so badly of Englishmen as that. Conservatives are not half-wits nor are the workers in industry irresponsible, self-centred saboteurs. We have not become a race of savages since 1945. Our old traditional character for discipline and fair play, if dormant, still survives. If we are far less homogeneous than we were before the wars, if elements of foreign blood have somewhat disturbed our native phlegm, we are still decent and justice-loving and capable of brotherhood, patriotism and co-operation—yes, and of obedience to a tried and trusted leader. We have not all surrendered our judgment to slogans and cat-calls.



RESTORING THE WHITE HOUSE—AN OVERHEAD VIEW, TAKEN FROM THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING THE GROUNDS CONVERTED INTO A TEMPORARY BUILDER'S YARD: In 1949, when President Truman moved to neighbouring Blair House, a detailed examination of the White House revealed the extremely precarious state of the building. The whole interior has had to be removed, leaving only the outside walls, and a new interior is now being built. At the time of writing the work is well advanced. Mr. Lorenzo Winslow, the architect of the White House, declared in his report in 1949 that the interior walls of the building were carrying a vast load, although they had no foundations and rested on soft clay. The repairs are costing in all about 7,000,000 dollars, about twice as much as a new building, but the cost is not being counted in the case of one of America's most important national monuments. The new foundations of reinforced concrete go 20 ft. deep. The foundation-stone of the White House was laid by George Washington, the first President. President Truman hopes to spend Christmas in the restored building. He will receive Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip at Blair House.

Courage and Faith.—

Whatever Premier, whatever Cabinet, comes into power on October 25, he and it must possess, above all, moral courage, the moral courage to trust the nation to respond with decency and patriotism to sacrifices and even to the taking of reasonable risks to repair and restore the breaches in our economy and defences and our international influence and repute. He and it must be large-minded and far-sighted. Victimisation is not a thing which would be tolerated, and blaming it on the last Government will not carry us anywhere. That go-as-you-please loquacity by Mr. Attlee's lieutenants has done harm and has alienated thousands of people not at first unkindly disposed to his administration. There must be discipline in a Cabinet before we can hope for discipline in industry and in the street. The new Government must be strong in courage and capacity and must have that initial faith in the nation's willingness to work together as one nation under resolute leadership, without which purpose and unity cannot be restored. For without that faith, the Government's plans and actions and inspiration will all be still-born or half-hearted. The Conservatives to-day have the best means of providing leadership and administration for the "Socialist" programme of restoration and correction which is needed and inevitable, and I shall vote for them because they are the only alternative to Mr. Attlee's tired, bankrupt and disunited Government and party.

The King's Progress.—

The weekly journalist is greatly handicapped at times when events move with breath-taking rapidity. The daily reporter can give the news (and the expectations) of the hour and can correct and bring them up to date within twenty-four hours. The weekly journalist must stand or fall by what he can write about events which will be ten days old when his comments are read. Hence it is that my Newsletter is often a slow-moving commentary not concerned with time, a sort of history which adjusts its narrative long afterwards. We might no doubt have guessed that the King's operation would not be merely exploratory and would not be delayed for one day beyond what was necessary for due preparation. So it proved, and the daily bulletins have been at once guarded, hopeful and, inevitably, anxious. For a period of anxiety is always inevitable in such circumstances. The King's doctors have an ideal patient, as earlier Court doctors found in King Edward VII and George V. If resignation and patience and infinite courage can hasten the King's recovery, those aids he has given to his doctors and nurses and to the Queen, just as it was when his father was in medical hands. The appointment of Councillors of State, once again, became inevitable. Among them Princess Elizabeth, who will now leave for Canada on October 7, and if all goes well, carry out the precise programme arranged, put forward by one week. She could not possibly have left England earlier and all must hope and pray that no further postponement may be necessary, and that by the middle of October the Councillors may be dispensed with and the King enabled to resume his essential functions. Into the further future we need not look.

A Right Decision.—

I was glad to read of the Duke of Windsor's decision not to attend the dinner of the Book Publishers' Representatives' Association, an annual event and a worthy one, which anyone interested in the trade of book production must support or applaud. The Duke intended to come to London to launch his book; he found himself caught up in family anxiety. It is indeed a bad time for new books. A General Election was once regarded as a death-blow to publishers' and authors' hopes. The King's illness might well complete the work of killing public interest in books. But the Duke of Windsor's life-story is at any rate highly topical, at the very heart of the nation's most constant and nearest thoughts, and perhaps no more full-dress launching is necessary to attract the public to a book which is certainly controversial and human, if at times it suggests that it was written for Americans in phrases and by methods very much their own.

The Cost of Gardening.—

A utility garden in an austere age should no doubt be concerned with cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes and lettuce. One need not enjoy flowers. They are a luxury, very much so to-day. I name no names, draw no inferences. I merely extract from a gardener's account books the cost of certain bulbs from a Dutch firm in the period 1932-34 and again in 1951. English bulbs may be cheaper to-day. The Germans did not eat our bulbs in the late war.

	1932-34	1951
100 Darwin Tulips ..	5/6	32/6
200 Triumph Tulips ..	17/6	60/-
250 Early Single ..	17/6	85/-
100 Mixed Daffodils ..	5/6	32/-
1 doz. Narcissus Cheerfulness	1/3	5/-
50 Bedding Hyacinths	7/9	80/-
	55/0	294/6

A flower garden is a luxury but a garden without flowers is a stupidity.

THE OLD STAGER

"WITH BEST WISHES"

IT is by no means too early to think of Christmas presents—especially for friends overseas. Those in search of a present likely to be appreciated will find that a year's subscription to THE SPHERE provides an ideal gift.

Each week as the new copy arrives, the recipient will be reminded afresh of the kind thought and good wishes of his or her friend at home in Britain. Orders for subscriptions for THE SPHERE to be sent overseas can be handed to any good-class newsagent or bookstall, or sent direct to The Subscription Department, THE SPHERE, Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2, and include the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent, and the price of the subscription. Canada, £5 14s. Elsewhere abroad, £5 18s. 6d. (to include the Christmas Number).

BRITAIN REFERS the PERSIAN DISPUTE to the SECURITY COUNCIL

AFTER THE CRISIS CABINET IN LONDON

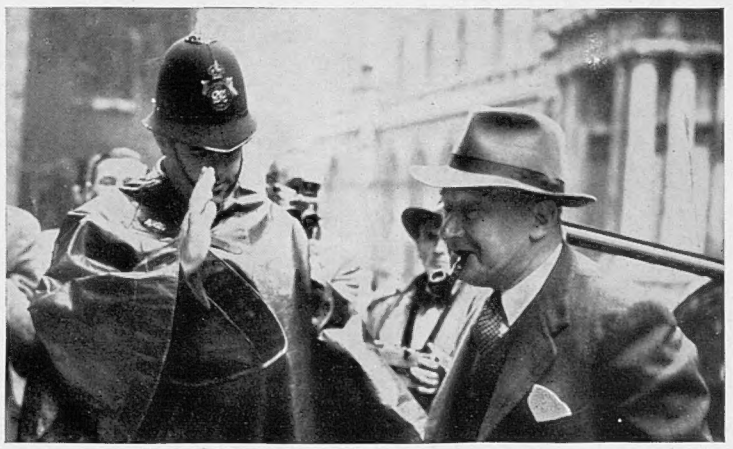
MR. RICHARD STOKES, CHIEF NEGOTIATOR WITH THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT, LEAVING 10 DOWNING STREET AFTER LAST WEEK'S CRISIS CABINET MEETING : It was at this meeting that the Cabinet decided to bring the Persian oil dispute before the Security Council, this action following the Persian expulsion order against the British employees in the oilfields, an order which directly flouted the recent findings of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM AMERICA TO FIND A GENERAL ELECTION UNDER WAY AND A NEW ANGLO-PERSIAN CRISIS IN BEING : Mr. Morrison being interviewed by the Press in his cabin in the liner *Queen Mary* on arrival at Southampton.

Last week the Persian crisis entered upon a new phase. Dr. Mossadek, the Premier, withdrew the residence permits of the British technicians and instructed the Persian Oil Company to take over the great refinery on Abadan island, where Persian soldiers now stand guard. Britain in turn decided to bring the dispute before the Security Council, and last week-end it became known that the ailing Dr. Mossadek would himself go to New York to defend Persia's case.

The crisis meeting of the Cabinet in Downing Street last week largely overshadowed election activity, and the visit of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden clearly betokened the gravity of the situation brought on by Persian recklessness in disrupting an efficient and profitable organisation. The British hope that Dr. Mossadek's Government would fall did not mature during September, but even if this extraordinary politician had left the scene it is possible that his successor would have been just as stubborn or—if more conciliatory—would have been overthrown by the Persian extremists. As things have turned out, support for Dr. Mossadek has increased rather than diminished, and the powerful Opposition in the Persian Parliament has dropped its boycott.

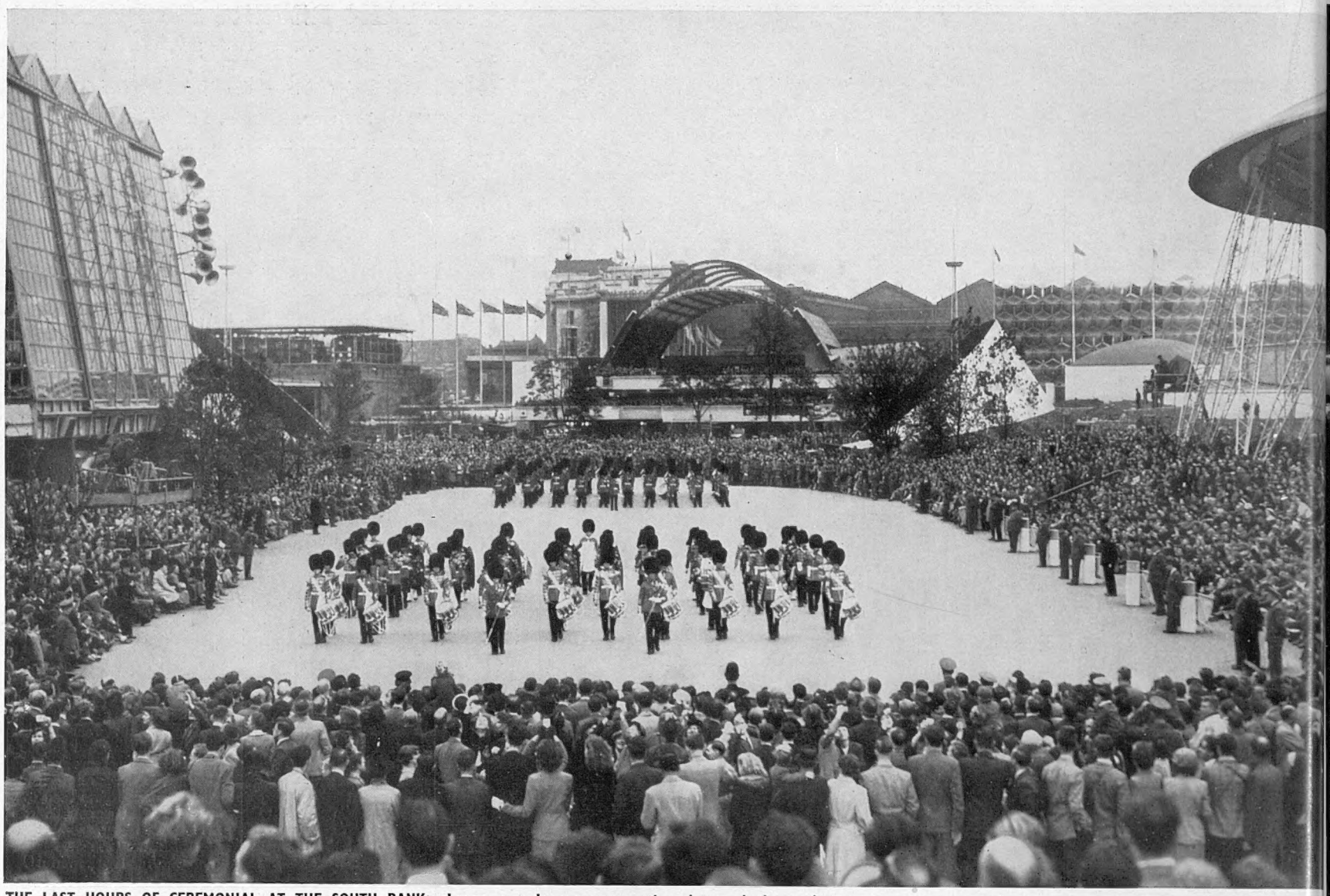
BACK FROM ABADAN : Men of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company—engineers, storemen and office workers—filing through the Company's special office at London Airport where they received pay, hotel reservations and train tickets. There were sixteen in this flight, the forerunners of many more who have lost their employment in the Persian oilfields. The final expulsion order by the Persian Government meant the departure from Abadan of about 350 technicians.



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE ARRIVES FOR A DOWNING STREET CABINET MEETING : Mr. Shinwell is saluted by a policeman outside No. 10.

THE LEADER AND DEPUTY LEADER OF HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION DRIVE AWAY FROM NO. 10 AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE PRIME MINISTER : Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden seen together after the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Attlee's decision to consult the leaders of the Opposition was attributed in most quarters to the nearness of the General Election, but it was also an indication, perhaps, that the Cabinet was considering active measures of reprisal following the seizure of the Abadan refinery.

THE COUNSELLOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT TEHERAN ARRIVES IN LONDON : Mr. George Humphrey Middleton seen at London Airport. He declared that the Persians were making it physically impossible for the British to continue in Abadan by denying them stores and housing.



THE LAST HOURS OF CEREMONIAL AT THE SOUTH BANK : Large crowds are seen gathered round the perimeter of the Fairway last Sunday evening watching the Beating the Retreat by the massed bands, drums and pipes of the Brigade of Guards. The Dome of Discovery is on the right and the Transport Pavilion on the left. The final scenes at the South Bank, focal point of the Festival of Britain, were watched by a crowd of over 35,000 and the total attendance for the day was 64,853. Since the Festival was declared open by the King on the steps of St. Paul's on May 3 the South Bank has attracted 8,455,863 visitors.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1951 CLOSES

THE LAST AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT THE SOUTH BANK, AND THE CEREMONIAL OF THE FLAGS

THE SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING IN THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL ON THE LAST AFTERNOON OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION : The Archbishop of Canterbury is seen delivering address, and among those on the platform behind him were the Dean of Westminster and Lord Ismay (Chairman of the Council of the Festival of Britain). At 9.15 p in the absence of the King, the Archbishop delivered a final address, declaring that the Festival had brought encouragement to the nation at a moment when it was nee

THEY SANG AS THEY WAITED—THE CLOSING MINUTES AT THE SOUTH BANK EXHIBITION : The crowd on this final night was different from any other during the 150-day run of the Exhibition. Most people did not visit the pavilions. They just waited for the finale, and hours before the music began they took up positions on balconies and raised walks. Conductor Leslie Woodgate and the B.B.C. Choral Society opened the singing at 10 p.m. They sang "Loch Lomond," "All Through the Night," and "Danny Boy," winding up with the National Anthem and "The Old Hundredth."

FLAPPING GENTLY IN THE BEAMS OF SEARCHLIGHTS, ALL OTHER LIGHTS BEING OUT AT THE TIME, THE UNION JACK, FLANKED BY TWO FESTIVAL FLAGS, WAS STRUCK IN SILENCE AT 10.18 P.M. : Then the lights went up again and the people streamed from the Exhibition grounds for the last time. Members of the Brigade of Guards are seen standing to attention at the foot of the flagpoles. Dominating the background is the rounded immensity of the Dome of Discovery. There was no last-minute rush to the Scuth Bank, and the gates did not have to be closed at 8 p.m., as originally anticipated, but there was a very large crowd present on the Fairway at the close.

PARACHUTING FROM A TWELVE-SEATER HELICOPTER

AMERICAN TROOPS JUMP FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE SIKORSKY H 19 DURING EXERCISES IN JAPAN

THE PARACHUTE RIPS OPEN AS A VETERAN OF THE 3RD AIR-RESCUE SQUADRON JUMPS FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE H 19, THE TWELVE-SEATER SIKORSKY HELICOPTER: He was making the jump with four others in order to test the feasibility of using this large hover plane in parachute operations over enemy territory. The exercise took place over Japan.

WITH FEET TOGETHER THE WHITE-HELMETED FIGURE PLUNGES FROM THE OPEN DOOR OF THE BIG SIKORSKY HELICOPTER: Four men, following each other in quick succession, made the jump with success during manœuvres over Japan.

Hundreds of jumps have been made by American Air Force men from the Sikorsky H 5, which has long been in use for general utility duties and rescue operations. The H 19, which flew for the first time in November 1949, has not until now been tried in this connection, but apparently the results have been equally successful. The H 19 has its power unit in the nose of the fuselage and is so mounted that the drive shaft slopes up to the base of the rotor pylon and clear of the main cabin below the main lifting rotor. Escape from the fuselage is easy for the parachutist, the H 19 having a large doorway in the side, as large as in any big transport plane.

TAKING A LONG STEP! Caught by the camera a split second before his parachute opened this American paratrooper seems to be dangling from the C 46 Commando from which he has just jumped. He was taking part in a practice manœuvre "somewhere in the Far East," and in which 1,500 airborne men made jumps. Of recent months little news has been heard of the United States parachute forces which played such a vital part in the Inchon landings, with which General MacArthur rounded off the second phase of the Korean campaign, and which later served in the campaign in North Korea during the sweep towards the Yalu River. There is evidence, however, that the parachutists are undergoing very rigorous training at the present moment, notably in Japan.

SINGAPORE BECOMES A CITY

Europeans and Asians Celebrate the Great Day

Singapore was raised to the status and dignity of a city on September 22. Indian, Pakistani, Malay, Chinese and Eurasian elements of the population gave themselves over to spontaneous celebrations in their own several ways, but the actual ceremony of the presentation of the charter was sternly English in its character.

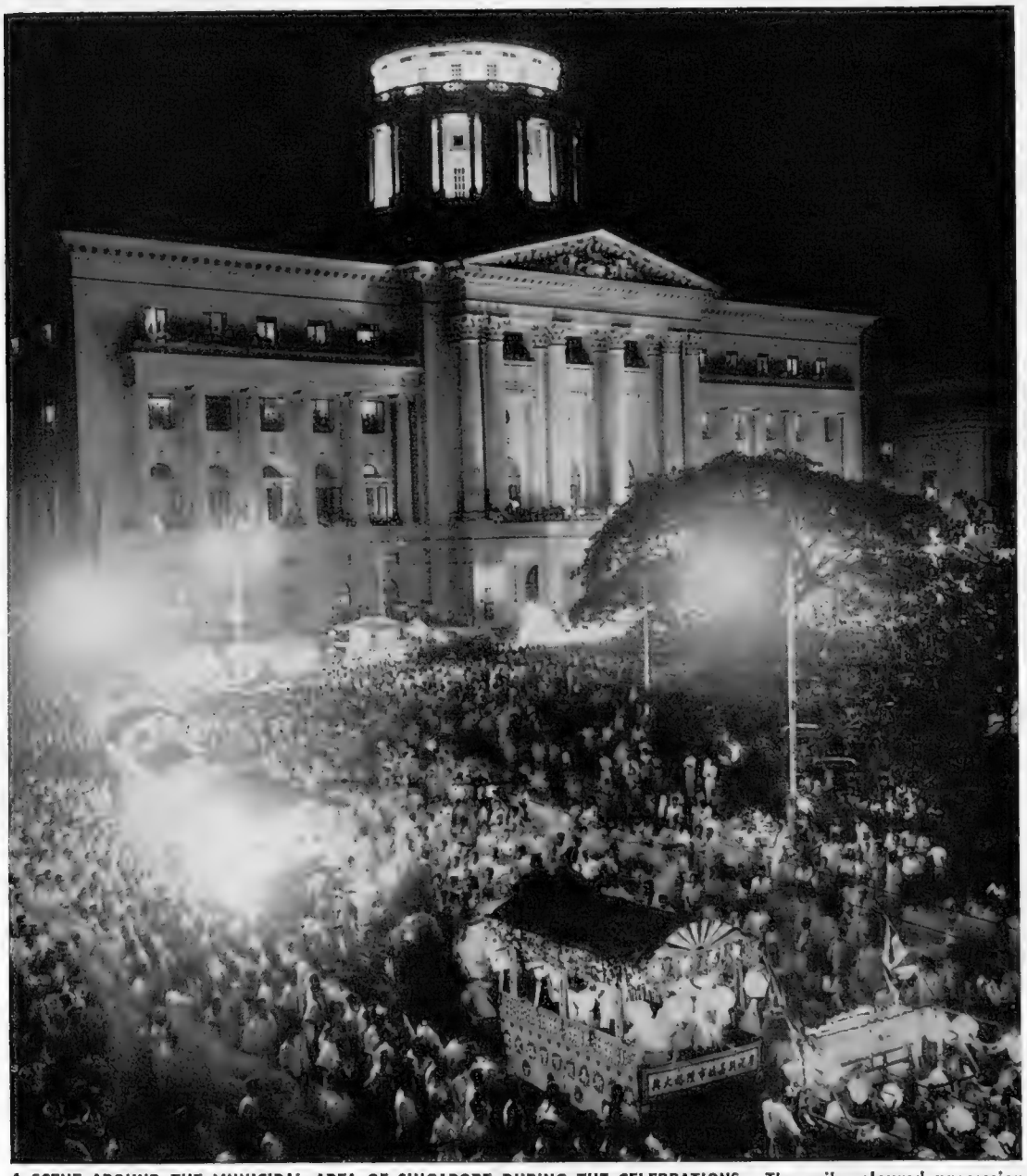
Singapore's elevation came at rather a difficult time in her municipal affairs, and in the affairs of the Singapore Crown Colony, for there is a considerable feeling within and without the Legislative Council with regard to the setting aside of the finding of the Commission appointed to inquire into the riots of last December.

Commercially, however, the new city has regained much of the prosperity lost during the war, and once again large tonnages are now being handled at the port. It is probable, on the other hand, that the old record of 7,000 merchant ships putting in at Singapore each year may never again be reached. 1950 was a year of particular prosperity for Singapore, with exports 48 per cent. in volume above those of the previous year: 1950 also saw the inauguration of the six-year development plan which will cost £53,000,000, and will include housing, health and education schemes.

September 22 was a joyful day for Singapore. In particular the enthusiastically loyal Straits Chinese, who prefer to call themselves King's Chinese, showed again what zealous citizens they are, and correspondents have called attention to their capacity for community organisation.

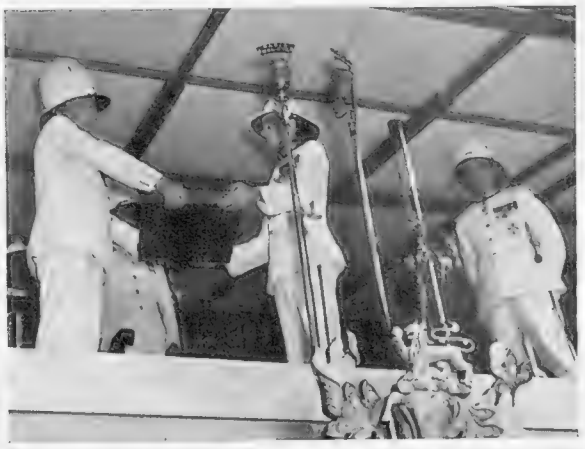
SINGAPORE ACHIEVES THE DIGNITY AND STATUS OF A CITY: Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, flanked by the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson (left), and by Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner for the Malayan Federation, salutes during the playing of the National Anthem at the conclusion of the historic ceremony. The Charter was read by the Chief Justice, Sir Murray-Ainsley. Letters from the King, from Dominion and Colonial governments and English cities were also read.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MURRAY-AINSLEY READS HIS SPEECH DURING THE CEREMONY: The city was given over to rejoicing for the day and in charitable institutions large helpings of pork and rice, with almond, lotus, saffron and cherry flavourings, were distributed.



A SCENE AROUND THE MUNICIPAL AREA OF SINGAPORE DURING THE CELEBRATIONS: The gaily-coloured procession of about 250 vehicles was watched by one of the biggest crowds ever seen in Singapore. Gongs and bells of Buddhist temples and monastries added to the Oriental flavour of the day's celebrations and rejoicings.

TRUMPETS RING OUT AS SINGAPORE BECOMES A CITY: The ceremony was watched by vast and enthusiastic crowds of a great variety of colour, creed and race.



THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANKLIN GIMSON, HANDS THE CHARTER TO MR. T. P. F. McNEICE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL: On the right of Mr. McNeice is Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner for the Federation

ONLY AMERICANS COULD HAVE BUILT IT

The Pentagon and its Vast Ramifications

By FERDINAND TUOHY

"WHAT'S a pentagon?"

"A five-sided polygon."

"But how can a polygon *think*? Says here 'the Pentagon thinks that . . .'"

Whereupon Sonnie Boy composes himself with distinctly more than an inkling of what 's coming, and is duly told about Washington's mammoth Ministry and "nerve centre of the free world's defence."

Only Americans could have built it.

The conception was President Roosevelt's. In 1941 branches of the armed forces were scattered at a dozen points and more in the capital, a physical dispersal that accentuated the lack of co-operation and cohesion already dividing the three Services. Turning on his powers of persuasion, the President managed to get Congress in a giving mood to the tune of some (then) £16,000,000—and lo, by 1943 the Pentagon stood ready for occupancy, on the banks of the Potomac, two miles from the city.

Yet the getting together by the Services, which had been at the root of the novel architectural plan, never fructified in the President's lifetime. Army, Navy and Air Force remained jealous of their separate roles; newcomers like the Central Intelligence Agency thrust in; there was feuding among "high brass"; in fact, the gigantic hive of to-day filled but gradually during the '40's and attained the Delphic unity of "the Pentagon thinks" only under Defence Minister Marshall.

Now Mr. Marshall of the Cabinet has re-become the General of retirement and thoughts have gone to his successor, the only man in the world to run an office with a staff of 32,000; and General de Lattre de Tassigny has been the first V.I.P. under the new dispensation to lose himself in this office.

People who lose themselves in the Pentagon's 17 miles of corridors have enriched American anecdotes, not least the case of the lady visitor seen tottering along a corridor in a mixture of exhaustion and hysteria, and clearly in pressing need of a specific branch of surgical science.

An astonished officer advanced to her side.

"But, my good lady, you shouldn't have come here when you were in this condition!"

"I didn't know I was, Colonel, when I came in."

A startling answer, yet passable for its suggestion of the Pentagon's proportions and how one may stray in them.

There are two ways of observing the largest office building ever: from a bridge over the Potomac, and from the air. Seen from the first, the Pentagon is an elongated, lowish, light-brown structure. It could well cover the acreage of the walled city of Carcassone, only here is little but bare, gaunt, unrelieved walls, symmetrical and nothing else. The mass covers 34 acres.

Each of the five sides is 500 yards long—so that walking round the building means a tramp of nearly 1½ miles. Inside the outer walls are four more concentric pentagons, connected by ten spoke-like corridors. The very centre is open and laid out as a garden, with hedges, lawns, flowerbeds and paths.

The aerial view emphasises the garden and adds a sea of cars (parking for 7,000 usually taken up) and looping driveways linking up with five highways heading in as many different directions.

Each pentagon is known by a letter: A, B, C, D, E. E is the outer pentagon, and round most of its immense yardage dwells the "high brass." This lofty element has a feeling of space. It can look out on the Virginian landscape or on the domes and columns of Washington across the river, and do so in a cool dry temperature regulated by gadgets on the roof, according to the heat of the sun, and making it so very different in the summer months from the maddening moist heat of the city itself.

There are five floors, even as there are five walls, and whichever floor, or floors, the "high brass" occupies on the outer ring, it includes representatives of every aspect of the defence of the United States and of her Allies. At the top is the new Secretary of Defence, Robert Abercrombie Lovett, then come the Secretaries for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the Chiefs of Staff for these Services, and the Joint Board of the Chiefs of Staff.

The last enjoys a prestige of its own, as dealing directly with the international side.

The Joint Chiefs, as they sit in the Pentagon, can do things, the very idea of which must have completely dried up the forcefully-spoken Wellington, who sometimes couldn't find out, for days, exactly what was happening a few score miles away. By a combination of radio and screen, the Joint Chiefs can ask what is going on in several places in the world simultaneously, and give new direction on the strength of incoming messages flashed before them.

To keep the story complete, outgoing messages are shown in their proper order.

To say that anyone is the brain of this magic box would be to go too far. Marshall was probably that, as far as any man could be. Why did he leave? "For very personal reasons." What lay behind that? They do say in America that the General took office a year ago with the conviction that the ensuing nine months would be *the* critical period. In support, they point to his statement at midsummer. He was to have left on June 30, but then said: "It would be a very bad business for me to drop out now because of the state of legislation on the Hill."

"Nobody else in the United States will have his understanding and competence," said Marshall, in recommending his right-hand man to succeed him. The new Defence Secretary is Texas-born, fifty-six, tall and slender, and a Wall Streeter. In fact, twice a Wall Streeter. War Secretary Stimson took Lovett from that canyon of cannibal corruption in 1941, made him Assistant Secretary for Air. And Defence Secretary Marshall had to go to the same quarter in 1947 to find his own Under Secretary.

In succeeding times the younger man was often in charge while his chief was as far away as Moscow. Among other things, the record tells that Lovett was one of those who made possible the breaking of the Berlin Blockade. Maybe his having flown a Handley Page bomber in the first war, gave him aerial vision on the later occasion. Mr. Lovett's present way of thinking is summed up in "To hell with the cheese, let 's go out of the trap."

May it be found easier than some people, apparently, find the job of getting out of the Pentagon. Going in, you become a number—say, 3-D-505—on a little map which is given you instead of an accompanying messenger, and coming out you feel a somebody if you have found your way to and from room 505 on the third floor of this concentric pentagon, the fourth removed from the Virginian landscape.

No room is said to be more than six minutes from any other, but the caller seemingly needs to have pathfinder qualities to be in agreement.

Going and coming, callers admire a different colour and decor on each floor, drawings, paintings, photographs and cartoons which would do honour to a self-respecting club, and Negro messenger boys pedalling up and down the corridors on tricycles, only known conservation of this defunct apparatus on the North American continent. Callers may also glimpse any one of four restaurants, cinemas, television and radio studios, turkish baths, squash courts, bowling alleys, a police station, a lost persons' bureau, a hospital and a morgue.

Along one whole side of the building are strung out shops inviting and of high variety. Thus any male member of the staff who should temporarily lose the full use of his knees through "the stroke of lightning" and be fortunate enough to win an immediate "yes" from the cause of his sweet weakening may buy the ring without leaving the building.

That such occasions may arise, is suggested by the fact that the corridors are shared principally by members of the forces of most ranks and ages and all uniforms save Russian, and "pretty girls in most unmilitary attire and highly civil profusion."

Can there be a connection between this profusion and the sex of the Pentagon's Second-in-Command, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, daughter of a Hungarian immigrant, now in her early fifties, petite, mink, groomed and rendered smart and feminine by Fifth Avenue, but capable of swiftly turning off the gentle charm and switching on language of a vigour and toughness in greater keeping with a naturally hard voice?

How did this lady reach the undoubted pinnacle of being able to rasp at a three-star general that he 's talking baloney? Franklin Roosevelt again. None other "had Mrs. Rosenberg come to Washington" in 1942, to serve on the War Manpower Commission. The President had had wind of her reputation as a past-mistress of human relations. What does that mean? Just what the late Mayor LaGuardia meant when he said of Mrs. Rosenberg: "She knows more about labour relations and human relations than any man in the country."

Anna settled her first strike, as a schoolgirl. That was for a shorter school day. As she matured to womanhood (having married at seventeen and become a mother at eighteen) Mrs. Rosenberg came to be in rising demand for ironing out union troubles and strikes, labour situations of all kinds. She was retained at an annual fee of £5,000 by two New York stores alone.

Such fat emoluments she gladly sacrificed to serve Mr. Roosevelt; yet a stiffer situation was to confront her when she had to appear before a full Senate inquiry on an allegation that she had adhered to the Communist Party twenty years earlier. Cleared, her nomination as Assistant Secretary of Defence was confirmed, and Mrs. Rosenberg got down to her present job, which is—manpower, how to get it and use it. She latterly toured Allied centres in Western Europe, to observe some of her mobilisation put to the test in human terms.

And so we leave "the nerve centre of the free world's defence," Mrs. Rosenberg seated at its outer rim, and Corporal X buried away at its hub, looking straight on to the wall of concentric pentagon B, and forever in his ears the rumbling of unseen moving stairways, the throbbing of the power system, and the whine of air-conditioning, the Pentagon Concerto.

THE PENTAGON, NERVE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES DEFENCE—THE CELEBRATED BUILDING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VAST CAR PARKS USED BY A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE 32,000 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE U.S. DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS: The Pentagon was built in two years and finished in 1943, to meet the needs of America's expanding war effort, the original conception being that of President Roosevelt. The building covers over 34 acres and has 17½ miles of corridors.

THE FOG OF WAR HANGS OVER KAESONG'S PEACE TALKS

The Climax of Three Months of Abortive Negotiations Between the Allied and Communist Leaders in Korea

THE COMMUNISTS AGREE TO RESUME PEACE TALKS AT KAESONG : Lieut.-Colonel Norman B. Edwards, United Nations liaison officer, accepting from Colonel Chang, his North Korean counterpart, a note agreeing that the delegates of both sides should meet again to discuss cease-fire terms. This meeting took place on the bridge at Panmunjom, about five miles from Kaesong, but no solution to the deadlock resulted.

ON THE BRIDGE AT PANMUNJOM : Colonel Chang (left), of North Korea, receiving a note from General Ridgway's envoy, Colonel Lee Soo Young (right), of the Republic of Korea Forces. This was one of many notes passed between the two commands in August and September. The underlying deadlock was clearly due to the question of establishing a demilitarised zone in Korea; also the question of the cease-fire lines.

EAVESDROPPING : A newspaper correspondent listening to Colonel Chang, the North Korean liaison officer, as he talked with an aide at Panmunjom.

WEARING A JUDICIAL AIR APPROPRIATE TO THE GRAVITY OF THE OCCASION : North Korean officers seated at a table in the Kaesong conference room as they awaited the investigation of their charges that the neutral zone had been "strafed" by U.N. aircraft. This picture is said to have been given wide publicity in the Communist Press, particularly after the admission from U.N. headquarters that these particular charges were true.

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA PAYS A VISIT TO A CALIFORNIAN UNIT IN JAPAN : The Governor taking his dinner Army style during exercises at Sendai, where he visited the 223rd Regimental Combat Team of the 40th Infantry Division, a National Guard unit from California. Governor Warren is a former Vice-Presidential candidate.

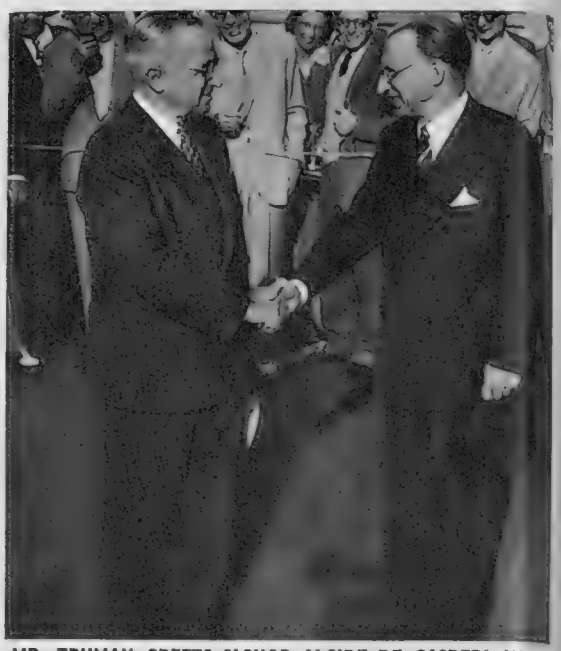
CAUGHT OUT BY THE FLOODS : These Press correspondents had to return from a meeting between U.N. and Communist liaison officers by boat, the bridge which they had crossed on the outward journey having been washed away by floods which suddenly swept down from the mountains.

Over three months after Jacob Malik had delivered his famous New York speech stating that discussions should be started by the belligerents for a cease-fire, that cease-fire seemed as far away as ever. The tangled skein of these negotiations, of the meetings and journeying to and from Kaesong, of the complicated rendezvous arrangements at Panmunjom, is truly extraordinary, and it would indeed take a master-mind to comprehend the pattern of the Communists' tactical plan, if, indeed, it has any pattern at all. To change the metaphor, it seems that the fog of war has fallen completely over these peace exchanges. On September 27 General Ridgway attempted to further matters with an unequivocal proposal that the armistice talks be moved from Kaesong to Songhyon, a hut village eight miles to the south-east and mid-way between the main lines of the opposing forces. The first reaction by Peiping radio was to dismiss the proposal as an attempt by the United Nations Command to escape the responsibility for violations of the neutral zone. While the deadlock between the Communists and the United Nations continued, it was very noticeable that the Communist strength in the air was increasing markedly.

RANGING THE WORLD FOR HEADLINE NEWS

A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN EVENTS

PERSIA AND RUSSIA CONFER ON A BARTER AGREEMENT: The Soviet delegation (left) and the Persian delegation (right) in session at the Persian Ministry of National Economy. Persia was expected to sign the agreement with the Russians in order to make up for her grievous losses sustained during the oil dispute. Poland and Czechoslovakia, under Russian inspiration, are said to have assured Persia that they will buy large quantities of crude oil. The Soviet Union-Persian trade agreement of 1940, which was renewed in 1950 by the late General Razmara for a period of one year, comes to an end next month. This agreement provided for Soviet purchases from Persia of 35,000 to 60,000 tons of rice, 3,000 tons of cotton, 1,000 tons of wool, 300 tons of goat-hair, 4,000 tons of oilseeds, 300,000 sheep- and goat-skins, 30,000 lamb-skins, 4,000 tons of raisins, 2,000 tons of almonds, 2,000 tons of dates, 1,000 tons of pistachio nuts, 500 tons of gum, and 1,000 tons of green cummin. The Soviet Union, in return, agreed to supply Persia with 75,000 tons of sugar, 30,000 tons of iron, rails, and railway material, 20,000 tons of cement, 50,000,000 metres of cotton goods, 10,000,000 rials' worth of planks, 20,000,000 rials' worth of crockery, and 10,000,000 rials' worth of paper (mostly newsprint).



MR. TRUMAN GREETS SIGNOR ALCIDE DE GASPERI AT UNION STATION, WASHINGTON: The American President and the Italian Premier shaking hands when the latter arrived from Detroit. Only three hours after his arrival in Washington, Signor de Gasperi addressed a joint session of Congress and, in doing so, urged the United States to back Italy's claim to Trieste. Such an action, he said, would help consolidate the Western Coalition and hasten the day when Europe could defend her peace and freedom by herself.

FROM ONE TOUGH ASSIGNMENT TO ANOTHER—THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN DELHI IS APPOINTED TO TEHERAN: Mr. Loy Henderson (centre) seen as he was about to leave Delhi Airport en route to Persia. On his right hand are Mrs. Henderson and General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and on his left hand are Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Pandit Nehru, and Mr. Chopra, Chief of Protocol to the Government of India.

ROBERT A. LOVETT IS SWORN-IN AS DEFENCE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES: With his predecessor, General George C. Marshall (left), standing beside him, Mr. Lovett took the oath of office at the Pentagon, Washington. Members of Mr. Lovett's family were present at the ceremony. On the same day General Marshall and Mr. Lovett both spoke at a conference at the Pentagon of members of the Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. The General recalled in his speech that his first request for a 17,000,000,000-dollar defence budget a year ago met almost united opposition. Yet by last December "people were clamouring for his resignation for not seeing "the menace" of the rapidly expanding conflict in Korea.

THE GREAT FOREST FIRE IN WASHINGTON STATE: This fire, raging through the Olympic National Forest, forced more than 1,100 residents to flee the district when the fire leapt across a river and descended on the town of Forks. The fire was initially carried from treetop to treetop by winds blowing in from the Pacific Ocean. Evacuees were rushed from the area by all available vehicles, and they found asylum at Port Angeles, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

THE ITALIAN LINER "GIULIO CESARE," BUILT WITH FUNDS SUPPLIED UNDER THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME, SEEN AT HER BERTH IN TRIESTE BEFORE SETTING OUT FOR GENOA, TERMINAL PORT OF HER ATLANTIC ROUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES. The *Giulio Cesare*, with a displacement of 25,000 tons, is only one of a number of fine ships built in the Trieste yards since 1948 when the Council for the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, meeting in Paris, decided to admit the Free Territory of Trieste as a member of the E.R.P. nations. As a result of these Marshall Aid allocations Trieste has regained much of her former prosperity.

ALL WAS WELL AFTER THE DIRE STRAITS OF "MESSINA"! The tank-landing ship *Messina* seen as she steamed into Malta's Grand Harbour after an exciting—and dangerous—return trip from the Persian Gulf. On her way down the Gulf, the *Messina's* bow door began to leak in heavy seas. Royal Air Force aircraft were sent to patrol over the warship whilst troops were sent to the coast to protect the ship's company in case of an emergency landing. *Messina*, however, managed to secure her bow doors with wires—still visible in this picture—and the trip was completed safely. On arrival at Malta, *Messina* received a congratulatory greeting from the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, Admiral Sir John Edelsten.

THEY CAME, THEY SAW, THEY PONDERED: A twenty-two-year-old private of the Czech Army and a staff-sergeant seen with United States and German border guards shortly before they crossed the Iron Curtain after a dramatic but brief excursion into Western Germany. The two Czechs came into Western Germany in the "freedom express," the Czechoslovakian train which was driven across the border into Germany near the town of Asch. The American authorities acted very promptly in returning the seventy-seven passengers who were carried unwillingly into Germany, and these, including the private and the staff-sergeant, were handed over to Czech officials at the border. The remainder of the passengers, who were in the "freedom express" plot, were granted asylum. During a brief shopping tour before he departed for Czechoslovakia the private was seen with his nose glued to a shop window. Within was a bunch of bananas, a sight he had not seen for many years.

CANADIAN TROOPS SET OUT FOR THE KOREAN WAR: Soldiers of Princess Patricia's Regiment detraining at Seattle, Washington, before being transferred to a Korean-bound troopship. In Korea they will relieve other members of their unit.

HE SET A MARK FOR THE PROFESSIONALS: Mr. Harvey E. Teller, of San Francisco, a holiday visitor to Wedgeport, Nova Scotia, standing beside the 932-lb. tuna which he brought in after a battle lasting only fifty minutes. This is the second largest tuna ever caught, the largest having been caught at St. Ann's Bay, Nova Scotia, in 1950. Mr. Teller's feat coincided with the arrival at Wedgeport of anglers from all parts of the world who came to take part in the three-day Annual International Tuna Cup Match. Wedgeport is situated at the south-western tip of Nova Scotia where the waters of the Atlantic roll into the Bay of Fundy.

The General Election Battle 1951

PERSONALITIES IN MR. CHURCHILL'S "SHADOW CABINET"

SOME OF THE MEN WHO MAY FORM THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION

THE MAN WHO PLANS THE BATTLE: Lord Woolton, Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, seen studying divisional charts at the Conservative headquarters in London. As a brilliantly successful Minister of Food from 1940 to 1943 and as Minister of Reconstruction from 1943 to 1945, he stands in line for a post of importance if Mr. Churchill forms the next administration.

At his London house last Saturday Mr. Churchill, leader of the Conservative Opposition in Parliament, held a meeting of his Consultative Committee, otherwise known as his "Shadow Cabinet." The meeting lasted two-and-a-quarter hours, and the agenda included the framing of an election manifesto and the planning of the General Election campaign. Among those who joined Mr. Churchill in the discussions were Lord Salisbury, leader of the Conservative peers, Lord Woolton, chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Sir John Anderson, Mr. Brendan Bracken and Sir David Maxwell Fyfe. One campaign consideration which has been confronting all parties is the possible use of television time for party political broadcasts, and this no doubt was considered by the Conservative leaders last week. For the most part, however, the election campaign will be fought out along the old familiar lines, with each constituency organisation rallying its supporters, setting them to work initially on the task of writing addresses (anything from 50,000 upwards), and then getting down to the solid business of canvassing upon the doorsteps of the voters until polling day October 25.

FORMER MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE: Mr. Walter Elliot, Member for the Kelvingrove Division of Glasgow, a marginal seat, and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Member for Southport, one of the safest of seats, in conversation outside Mr. Churchill's home.

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON ARRIVES FOR A MEETING OF MR. CHURCHILL'S "SHADOW CABINET": The former President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Production seen outside his leader's London home. The "Shadow Cabinet" met to frame the Conservatives' election manifesto. Mr. Lyttelton, born in 1893, is the son of the late Alfred Lyttelton and was educated at Eton and Cambridge

MR. CHURCHILL'S RIGHT-HAND MAN RETURNS FROM HIS HOLIDAY: Mr. Anthony Eden at London Airport on arriving from Italy. Since 1945 he has been Deputy Leader of the Opposition. He holds a safe seat at Warwick and Leamington.

ANOTHER STALWART OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Mr. R. A. Butler, Member for Saffron Walden, who after the Conservative Party passed into opposition in 1945 took a leading part in the work of its reorganisation. He became chairman of the Conservative Research Department in the year following. Mr. Butler's name was given to the Education Act of 1944.

A GREAT PARLIAMENTARIAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE ELECTORAL WILDERNESS: Sir John Anderson, who at the time of writing had not been adopted by any constituency for the General Election. Sir John has no party affiliation

The General Election Battle 1951

MR. ATTLEE AND HIS TEAM GO INTO ACTION

THE PRIME MINISTER LAUNCHES FORTH ON A MOMENTOUS CAMPAIGN

For the Conservatives the General Election of 1951 is a straightforward test of strength. For the Labour Party it is a test of strength and also a test of unity, and it was no doubt in part because of the difficulties that lay ahead of the party at the Scarborough Conference that Mr. Attlee decided to appeal to the electorate on October 25. This indicated that the Scarborough Conference would no longer provide the long-awaited show-down between Mr. Attlee and the Bevanites. It meant that dissension within the Party would be set aside temporarily, and Labour would attempt to seek the country's mandate with one captain, one plan of campaign, and one policy. That, at any rate, seemed the way in which Mr. Morgan Phillips, the Party Secretary, was viewing events. Mr. Attlee fired his first election broadside last week from North Berwick at the conference of the Scottish Labour Party. He started with a few sighting shots aimed at Mr. Churchill, calling the Opposition leader a very old-fashioned sort of politician and a complete Party man. He told his hearers how for six years Labour had applied socialist principles to the affairs of the nation. They had worked for full employment, fair shares, and for peace, and had used the authority of the Government to plan the economic life of the country in the interest of all the people. They had planned to make this a more equalitarian country.

Undoubtedly some privileged people had suffered on that account, but he knew people of high positions who, although they had suffered a diminution of their standards of life, were largely quite content because they thought that it was right that there should be fairer conditions for all.

MR. AND MRS. ATTLEE AT NORTH BERWICK, WHERE THE FIRST GUNS OF THE 1951 ELECTION BATTLE WERE FIRED : The Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee with Mr. W. G. Marshall (centre, left), Secretary of the Scottish Labour Party, and other Scottish supporters. Mr. Attlee addressed the annual conference of the Scottish Labour Party. The Opposition, he said, had taken every possible action to denigrate the Government and belittle its achievements; but he thought that Mr. Churchill under-estimated the intelligence of the electorate. He did not think they would want to give Mr. Churchill a blank cheque.

THEY BOTH APPEARED TO BE IN STEP! Mr. Attlee (*left*) and Mr. Bevan (*right*) arriving at Transport House, London, for a meeting of the Labour Party's National Executive. There were indications last week that Mr. Bevan, leader of the Left-Wing section of the party, was anxious to make peace with his colleagues in the general interest. His recent pamphlet, *Going Our Way*, is known, however, to have angered the trade unions very considerably.

"WE ENTER THIS FIGHT WITH VERY GREAT CONFIDENCE AND WE ARE GOING IN TO WIN": Mr. Morgan Phillips (left) uttered these optimistic words at the recent conference of the Scottish Labour Party. He is seen in this picture at his office in Transport House, London, with one of his executives, Mr. Arthur Bax.

HECTOR McNEIL ADDRESSES A SHIPYARD AUDIENCE AT GREENOCK : The Secretary for Scotland starting his campaign. In 1950 he won Greenock by 8,910 votes against a Liberal, an Independent, a Communist, and an Irish Anti-Partitionist.

A CAREFREE EVENING WITH THE SCOTTISH SUPPORTERS OF THE LABOUR PARTY : Mrs. Attlee dancing at a social held at North Berwick during the Scottish Labour Party Conference. Mrs. Attlee drove the Premier to North Berwick, but Mr. Attlee's return journey to London was made by air, the news of the King's operation bringing him back to London to be in close touch with events.

HOW FIJI WELCOMED A BRITISH MINISTER

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS, TOURS THE ISLAND GROUP

THE MINISTER MEETS THE SECRETARY FOR FIJIAN AFFAIRS: Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in conversation with Ratu Sir Iala Sukuna during his visit to the Fiji Islands. This was the first visit to Fiji by a British Minister in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Dugdale stayed a fortnight and, travelling by car, launch and aircraft, inspected hospitals, health centres, sugar mills, gold mines, hydro-electric sites, and community development schemes.

Never in Parliamentary history has it been harder for Ministers to leave their desks in Whitehall, for the slender majority of the Labour Government has demanded strict attention to the Division Lobby. During the recess, however, Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, did manage to pay a fortnight's visit to the Fiji Islands and to the neighbouring Tonga Islands, the latter visit being at the invitation of Queen Salote, whose son recently visited Britain.

In Fiji Mr. Dugdale saw everything and did everything that could be done in the space of a fortnight—touring the islands and meeting representatives of civic and commercial life, studying plans for development, and inspecting educational and other institutions in this group which came under British sovereignty in 1874.

The Minister of State travelled by car, launch and aircraft and, as one picture on this page shows, he was actually carried on one occasion, this being the best way of getting out to a waiting launch. The Fijians have always retained a large measure of self-government, and this has greatly increased under the terms of the Fijian Affairs Ordinance of 1944, which came into operation in January 1945. Mr. Dugdale was able to see on his visit how the new system is working.

AT MOTURIKI MR. JOHN DUGDALE WAS ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH IN THE FIJIAN FASHION: The visiting British Minister seen at table, where he evidently acquitted himself with skill. Fijian dishes were served. These included shrimps in taro leaves, and turtle, prawns and a variety of fruits wrapped in green banana leaves. Fijian girl attendants armed with fans made the guests comfortable.

MR. DUGDALE ON HIS TRAVELS: *Left*—The Minister inspecting a technical centre at Levuka, where young Fijians are able to learn a trade. *Right*—The Minister leaving Moturiki. He was carried out to the boat by a member of the crew. The tough feet of the boatmen are unaffected by the sharp coral.

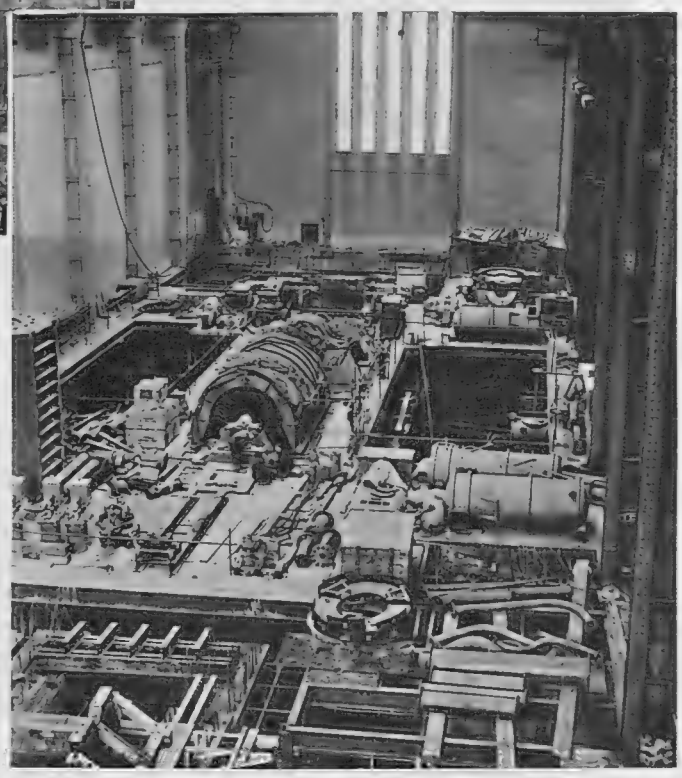
THE WAR-DANCE AT MOTURIKI WAS ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CELEBRATIONS HELD IN HONOUR OF THE MINISTER: *Left*—The men of the island, led by their chief, Ratu Peni, giving a traditional display in Mr. Dugdale's presence. *Right*—A Fijian boy who took part in the dancing. He carried a fan in his left hand. This was used in earlier days to distract the enemy's attention when a spear attack was being made with the right hand.

POWER

NEW GENERATING STATIONS IN ENGLAND, AND A GIANT COKE-OVEN PLANT IN WALES

On left—**THE RISE OF THE NEW BANKSIDE POWER STATION :** Here the power station steelwork is seen in relation to St. Paul's Cathedral, which lies directly opposite across the River Thames. When Bankside power station extension was first proposed, there was the most violent opposition both from the Dean of St. Paul's, who claimed that the new building would dwarf the Cathedral, and from the leaders of the London County Council, who saw in it a deviation from the plans for South London development. The new Bankside power station is, in fact, fitting unobtrusively into the landscape. The view shown here tends to exaggerate the dominance of the power station. The steelwork shown is part of the base of the 320-ft. four-in-one chimney. It has been estimated that when the new power station goes into production next year it will produce enough electricity to keep the electric fires of no fewer than 600,000 Londoners burning night and day.

IN 1952 IT WILL BE ADDING ITS QUOTA TO THE GRID AND HELPING TO BEAT THE POWER CUTS : This is the steel framework for the main building of the East Yelland power station under construction near Barnstaple. It will have an installed capacity of 180,000 kilowatts generated by six 30,000-kilowatt turbo alternators. The first of these should come into commission by the end of 1952. Although a vast amount of new plant has come into service, the electricity output is not enough to offset demand. The net increase in Britain's generating capacity in 1950 was much the largest on record.



NO. 1 TURBO ALTERNATOR IS ALREADY IN POSITION WITHIN THE BANKSIDE POWER STATION : This picture was taken in the generator house from one of the 150-ton travelling cranes. Only oil fuel will be burned in this power station, thus avoiding the grit nuisance which would be very considerable in a building with the present chimney arrangement, necessitated by architectural considerations in this part of Central London.

THE NEW COKE OVEN AND BY-PRODUCT PLANT AT NANTGARW, NEAR CARDIFF : Two views of the great plant, that *on the left* showing the red-hot coke being discharged from the oven. The plant, which was opened last week by Mr. Noel Baker, the Minister of Fuel and Power, will carbonise 1,300 tons of coal per day, and the output of 16,500,000 cubic feet of gas will be piped to Cardiff for domestic and factory use. Coal is brought to the coke-oven plant by an elaborate system of conveyors linked with the railway sidings. The coal-mine at Nantgarw, which was closed in 1927 because it became too difficult to work, is now being reopened up by horizon mining methods, which give greater output at lower cost and in better conditions. The mine will yield 750,000 tons per year.

THE RISE OF HARLOW

The Industrial Estate, Forming Part of the New Satellite Town, is Formally Declared Open

Plans for the decentralisation of population from London are directed largely on the eight new towns with which the Metropolis is being ringed—Basildon, Bracknell, Crawley, Harlow, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, and Welwyn Garden City.

Of these new towns Harlow and Stevenage, lying to the north of London, are already making marked building progress, while Crawley, on the old coaching road to Brighton, is also beginning to take shape.

Last week Harlow, situated 24 miles from London, was the scene of an important ceremony when Mr. Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, turned a switch which set in motion production in the first twelve factories in Harlow. The opening ceremony was held at a cross-roads on the industrial estate. Mr. Lindgren was welcomed by the chairman, Mr. R. R. Costain, and members of the board of the Harlow Development Corporation. Declaring the estate open, he said that new towns, in which people could work, live, and have all the amenities for starting completely afresh, were the only really sensible way of tackling the development problem. He had seen the benefits derived from working and living in decent surroundings, and the increase in production that came from such conditions.

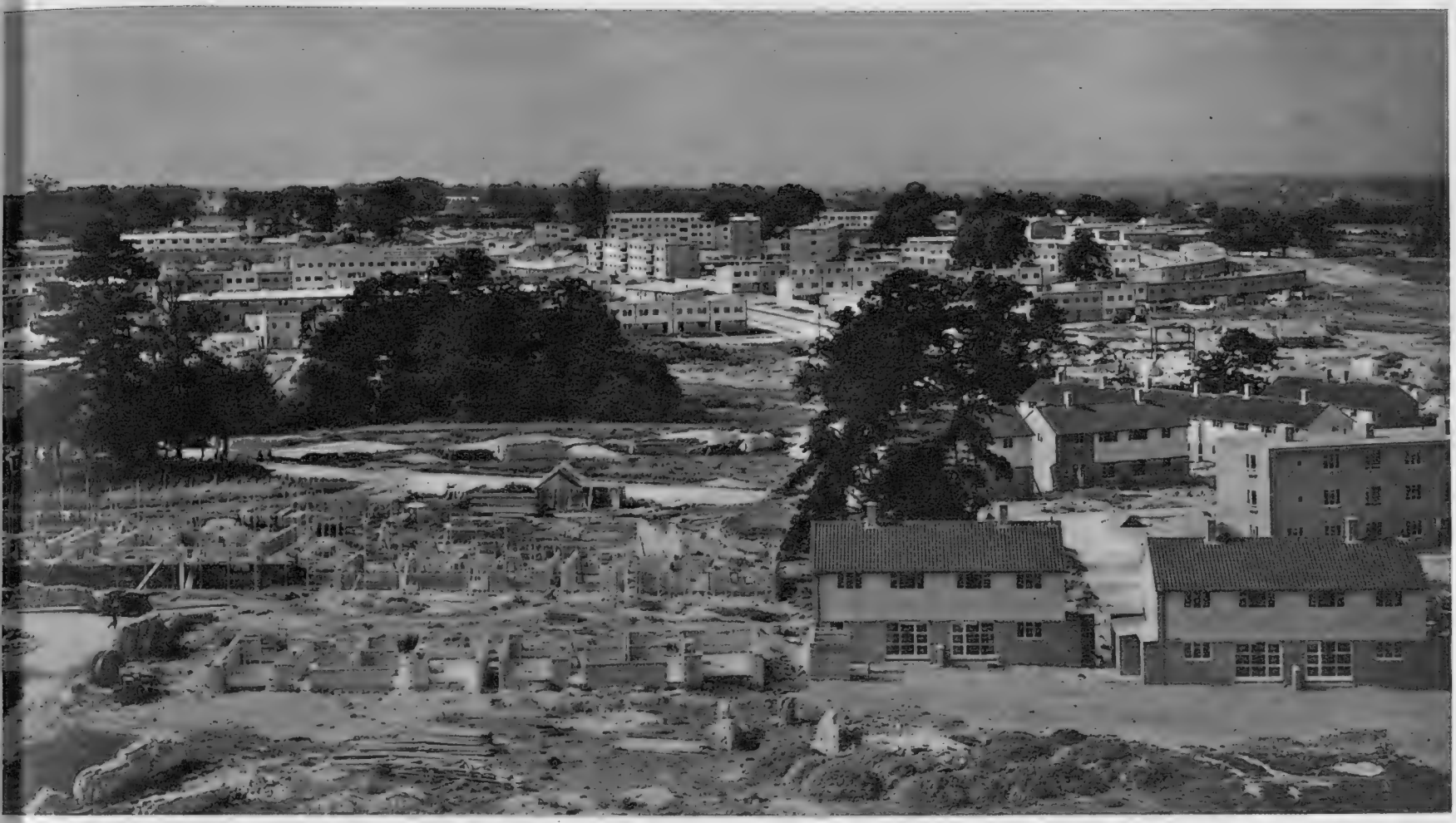
Before he left, Mr. Lindgren inspected factories on the estate and planted a tree to commemorate his visit. Since Mr. Dalton visited the new town on May 9 rapid progress has been made and 400 houses are now occupied. Next year shops, a church, two schools and State public houses will rise in the new town, and there will be at least eight more factories.

The Harlow satellite town scheme generally has exceeded expectations, and over and above all, this new town is already beginning to have a life of its own and a community spirit of its own. Somehow or other the early criticisms have been silenced, in particular the hostility of local residents who, no doubt, resented the large-scale incursion of Londoners

SOME OF THE 400 COMPLETED HOUSES IN HARLOW, THE NEW SATELLITE TOWN IN ESSEX: Of the dwellings so far occupied, most of them accommodate building trade operatives or industrial workers drawn from London. Nearly 2,000 houses are under construction, and the first twenty-five shops in the new town should be completed by early spring, 1952.

OPERATING THE SWITCH WHICH SET IN MOTION ELECTRICALLY-DRIVEN MACHINERY IN TWELVE OF THE NEW FACTORIES AT HARLOW: Mr. G. S. Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, opening the industrial estate forming part of the satellite town.

A SKYSCRAPER BLOCK OF FLATS RISES ABOVE THE HOUSES OF THE NEW SATELLITE TOWN: In fifteen years' time 80,000 people from North London's overcrowded boroughs are expected to be living in Harlow. Flats, elm-timbered cottages and modern, single-storeyed, flat-roofed houses are going up in Harlow at the rate of 1,100 a year. They are being let at rents ranging from 25s. a week for two bedrooms, sitting-room and bathroom, to a house with three bedrooms for 35s. a week



LOOKING ACROSS THE ROOF-TOPS OF HARLOW, SHOWING IN THE FOREGROUND THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOME OF THE 2,000 HOUSES NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION: Mr. Dalton, sending a message to the builders of Harlow and the new residents, described the creation of the new town as "one of the most exciting adventures in Britain to-day." Although Harlow and the other new towns are referred to as satellites, which in a sense they are, circulating as they do round the main orbit of London, it is explained that each is a self-sufficient town on its own. They are in no sense dormitories for mighty London, but places of work and of residence.

SOME OF THE FIRST FACTORIES ON THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE: It was the opening of the new factories which took Mr. Lindgren to Harlow last week, his visit marking the completion of a new stage in the development of the town. The new factories make light engineering products, stationery, scientific and wireless goods. Eight more are now being built, and contracts have already been placed for seven others. There will be no lack of employment in Harlow.

PRESERVING THE OLD AMID THE NEW: *Left*—The Gables, on the main road to London, is part of the old Harlow which is not being disturbed by the present developments. *Right*—Some completed and half-completed houses in the new town. Residents of Harlow fought hard against the idea of a satellite town, but they accepted the situation following the dismissal of their appeals in 1948. One initial cause of criticism was that the building workers were depriving local people of accommodation.

CHRYSALIS AND COCOON

IN THE REALM OF AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION

PLASTIC COCOONS FOR AIRCRAFT—THE R.A.F. EXPERIMENTS : Spraying an aircraft with plastic as part of an experiment that may solve the R.A.F.'s biggest problem—storing a reserve line of aircraft against emergency without the need of costly hangars and interior space.

A ROTATING-WING AIRCRAFT IN THE CHRYSALIS STAGE—THE BRISTOL TWIN-ENGINED HELICOPTER UNDERGOES RUNNING TRIALS : This is the prototype Bristol-type 173, Britain's first twin-engined helicopter, undergoing trials at the Bristol Aeroplane Company's Filton works in preparation for its first flight. It has been designed for operation as a medium or short-range transport, carrying ten to twelve passengers or 2,500 lb. of freight. The new helicopter has two 550-h.p. Alvis Leonides LE.23 H.M. engines.

AIRCRAFT OF THE R.A.F., PROTECTED BY PLASTIC COCOONS AGAINST THE WEATHER, ARE STORED IN THE OPEN : This is an attempt to meet the problem of storing emergency aircraft without the need of large and expensive hangars. The technique involves a number of coatings. First comes a spray to prevent the plastic sticking to paintwork and Perspex surfaces. Gaps and openings are then bridged with adhesive tape, and over this a plastic "spider's web" is sprayed. The next stage consists of spraying a yellow plastic compound, and when this is dry a red plastic is applied, the different colours ensuring that the entire surface is covered each time. The third layer is bituminous and black. Finally comes a light silver aluminium layer to insulate the machines against the heat which would otherwise be absorbed by the bitumen coating.

AMERICAN AIR PATROLS OVER JAPAN : With the volcanic peak of Japan's famous Mount Fusiyama breaking the clouds on the horizon, this new all-weather, radar-equipped F 94 jet fighter of the U.S. Air Force flies on security patrol. *On right*—**THE WORLD'S SMALLEST GLIDER :** It was built at a cost of about £35 by Werner Lutz, an engineer of Giessen, Germany, and has a wing-span of only 20 ft. The pictures show this unusual, tailless glider on the ground and being towed aloft.

THE MARTIN MATADOR, THE FIRST UNMANNED PILOTLESS BOMBER TO BE PUT INTO SQUADRON SERVICE, SEEN LEAVING ITS LAUNCHING PLATFORM (*left*) AND IN FLIGHT OVER THE DESERT (*right*) DURING RECENT TRIALS IN AMERICA: The Matador is launched with the aid of an auxiliary rocket, which is in due course jettisoned, and it is propelled to its target by a turbojet. Its flight and ultimate dive to its target are controlled electronically. The Matador is undoubtedly an expendable weapon. The first Pilotless-Bomber Squadron (Light) was established on October 1 at the United States Air Force Missile Test Centre at Cocoa, Florida. The new squadron is being supervised initially by the 6555th Guided-Missile Wing, a component of the United States Air Research and Development Command.

A FANTASTIC WEAPON IS ON ITS WAY: A stern view of a Matador seen shortly after launching while the rocket auxiliary thrust was still being exerted. This is apparently one of the weapons referred to by President Truman in his San Francisco speech in which he spoke of "engines of destruction fantastic in their operation."

CREATING THE WORLD'S FIRST PILOTLESS-BOMBER SQUADRON

WITH THE MATADOR, A ROBOT, LAUNCHED WITH ROCKET AID

The idea of a pilotless aeroplane has long been a goal of aerodynamic engineers, and the American Air Service actually developed such an aircraft in 1918, when it made four successful flights under radio control. It was never actually tried in combat. Between the wars Queen Bee aircraft were in regular use, and then in 1944 came Hitler's massive assault on Britain with his V 1 missiles. But the V 1s were aimed at their targets and not guided. The latest development is the Robot Bomber, the Matador B 61, now in full production at the plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company at Baltimore, and ready for squadron service. Very little information has been released about this new pilotless bomber except that it is electronically guided and rocket-assisted. The photographs show a needle-nosed plane with a rather fat, round fuselage mounting a single jet engine to the rear of the fuselage. The short, stubby wings are swept back to about 30 degrees—less than the wings of the F 86, the U.S. Air Force's fastest piloted jet plane. The aircraft has no wheels, being launched from a platform. The extra girth of the fuselage, the radar dome visible on the bottom of the fuselage, and the radio receiving antennæ give an idea of the complex number of instruments needed to manipulate the craft in flight and to guide it to its destination. The projected tactical employment of the Matador recalls recent speeches by the Secretary of the Air Force, indicating that new-style atomic bombs might be used to stop the advance of large ground forces.

THE PILOTLESS BOMBER ON ITS MOBILE RAMP: Two views of the new weapon which has been developed steadily during the past six years and is now in a sufficiently advanced state to go into squadron service. It is believed that its first tasks will be in support of ground troops, and it is highly possible that it will play a part in the Korean war. The nose of the Matador resembles that of the XS-1, the first aeroplane known to have flown faster than the speed of sound—about 700 m.p.h. at sea-level. It has been rumoured that the Matador can fly at 700 m.p.h. at 30,000 ft. The Matador was first tested at Holoman Air Force Base, near Alamagordo, New Mexico, where it flew in circles within range of the base. From the new base at Cocoa, Florida, it will fly out over the ocean.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR IN LONDON: His Royal Highness arriving back at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Biddle in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair (where he stayed during his visit to this country), after visiting Queen Mary at Marlborough House on the day following the King's operation for lung resection. The Duke came to this country to attend a meeting of British Pressmen on the occasion of the publication of his memoirs, *A King's Story*, but owing to his brother's illness cancelled the reception. He also cancelled his visit to the dinner of the Book Publishers' Representatives Association. This was to have been his first public engagement in England since his abdication. One hundred thousand copies of *A King's Story* were available on the day of publication. The Duke's visit to his mother at Marlborough House was made immediately after his arrival from Paris.

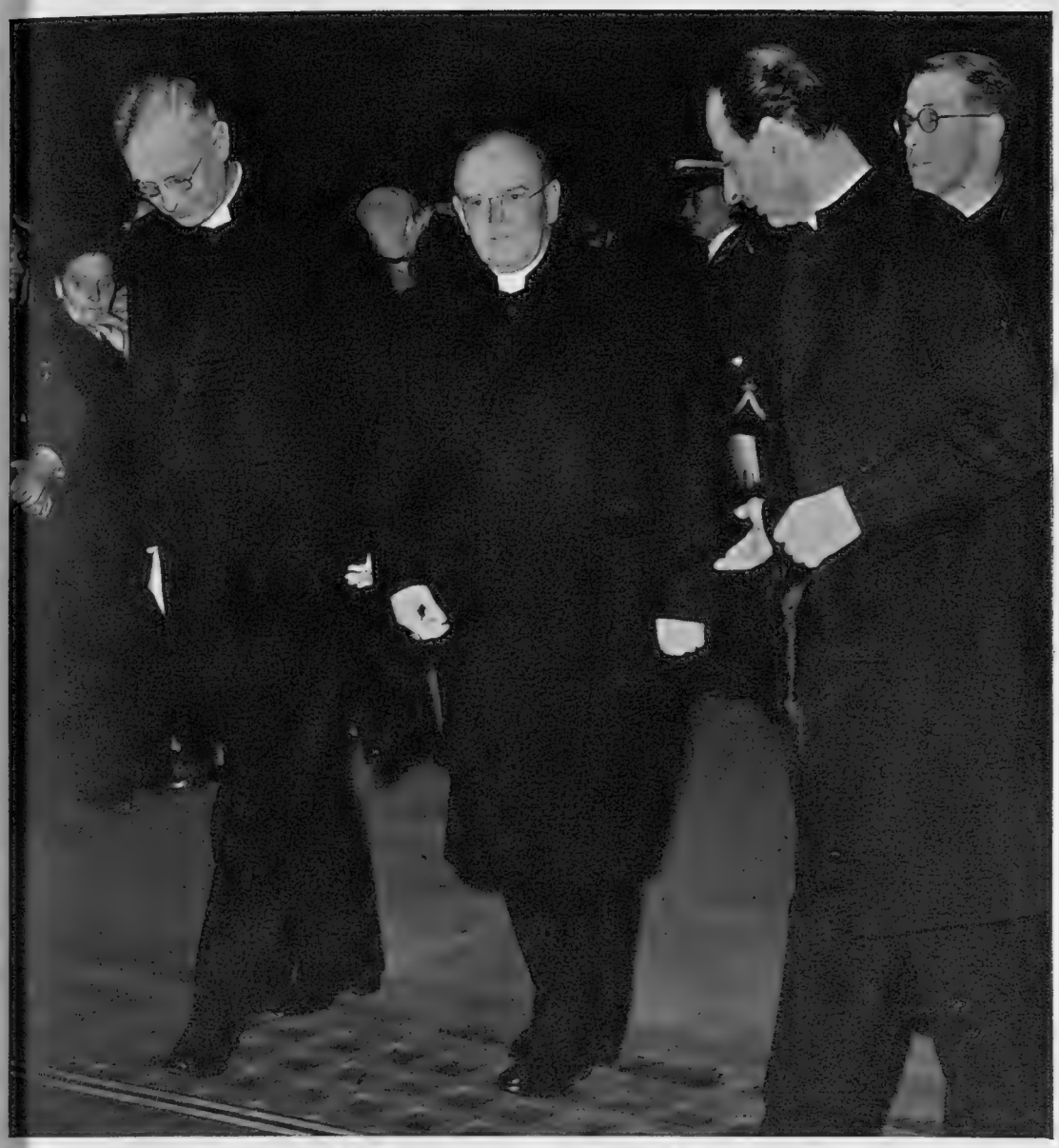
PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

A SPANISH HOLIDAY FOR THE EARL OF WARWICK: The forty-year-old Earl is seen with the Duchess Luisa Maria of Valencia during his holiday in Madrid when he was the guest of the Duchess. The red-headed Duchess, who is a Royalist sympathiser, has been imprisoned on several occasions for her activities against the Franco regime. She is said to be one of Spain's wealthiest women.

BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW: Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick Gascoigne, who has succeeded Sir David Kelly as British Ambassador to Moscow, joined the Foreign Office as a temporary clerk after the 1914-18 War. Two years later he transferred to the Diplomatic Service and later became Consul-General at Tangier. In 1945 he was appointed British Political Representative in Hungary, and in 1946 as United Kingdom Political Representative in Japan, with rank of Ambassador.

ARE THESE THE BONES OF COLONEL PERCY FAWCETT? Mr. Brian Fawcett, surviving son of the explorer (right), discussing the possibility with Senhor Assis Chateaubriand, who brought the bones to England. The bones were found last March in the banks of the Xingu River by Brazilian explorers, who used 6 lb. of coloured beads to persuade the natives to confess to Colonel Percy Fawcett's murder and to point out the place where he was buried. The bones have now been taken to the Royal Anthropological Institute for expert examination. At the time when this picture was taken Mr. Brian Fawcett was reported as saying, "I am in no way satisfied these are the remains of my father."

"GLAD TO BE BACK"—SHARMAN DOUGLAS ARRIVES IN LONDON TO TAKE UP A POST IN FILM PUBLICITY: Miss Douglas, the daughter of the former United States Ambassador in London, out strolling in London shortly after her arrival here to begin her new job. On her arrival here Miss Douglas said, "London has not changed one little bit, I love it and am glad to be back."



CARDINAL GRIFFIN GOES TO A CINEMA FOR THE FIRST NIGHT OF A FILM PORTRAYING THE PASSION OF CHRIST : The Roman Catholic Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, who has lately resumed his duties after an illness, is seen with Monsignor Collingwood (left) and Father Walter Alexander Meyjes, as he arrived at the New Gallery, Regent Street, for the first night of *Behold the Man*. The film, made by amateur actors, is a visual meditation on the last week of Christ's life on earth. Father Meyjes is the film's narrator—it has no dialogue—and during the course of the film reads extracts from the Gospels. In this film of the Westminster Passion Play, the Film Censor has relaxed for the first time his rule that the figure of Christ may not be shown on the screen. The film was produced and directed by Mr. Walter Rilla. Commenting on the film, the Cardinal said: "Critics and the public must not be content to regard this as just another film. We must remember that a Passion Play is not a dramatic presentation—rather is it a meditation." It was in February that the Last Sacraments were administered to Cardinal Griffin. At that time he was suffering from high blood pressure and a serious heart affliction.

BURMA IN LONDON—THE NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES : Thado Maha Thray Sithu U Ka Si, who arrived in this country on August 16 to take up his appointment as the Burmese Ambassador in London. He was formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of the Union of Burma, one of the most senior positions in the Burmese Civil Service. U Ka Si has been in England twice before—once for a two-year course at Cambridge and also in 1937 for the Coronation of King George VI. U Ka Si's services to his country, especially since 1948 when Burma gained its independence, have been of inestimable value.

HE BROUGHT HIS OWN PIANO WITH HIM—A CONCERT PIANIST MAKES HIS FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THIRTEEN YEARS : Vladimir Horowitz, the celebrated concert pianist, has come to this country to give three concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on October 8, 13 and 19. With him in this picture is his wife Wanda, who is the daughter of Toscanini. They have a daughter, Sonia, aged seventeen. Mr. Horowitz, aged forty-seven, was born in Kiev, Russia, which he left twenty-seven years ago. The pianist's only concerts in the provinces were given at Bristol and Leicester. At the Royal Festival Hall he will be accompanied by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

THEY WATCHED THE NEW ROYAL AND ANCIENT CAPTAIN DRIVE OFF : Distinguished spectators when Francis Ouimet played himself in office as the new captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club were (left to right) Mr. Bernard Darwin (who writes the fourth leader in *The Times*), Lord Teviot, Mr. Cyril Tolley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Viscount Simon and Mr. Roger Wethered. Francis Ouimet, former American Open and Amateur champion, is the first overseas golfer to be accorded the honour of captain of the Royal and Ancient. To mark the occasion of his taking up office, Mr. Ouimet drove a ball from the first tee of the classic Old Course at eight o'clock on the morning of the medal meeting.

CEREMONIAL IN BRITAIN

The Blue Coat Boys March Through London ; Lord Ismay is Honoured ; Edinburgh's Roman Catholics Greet Their New Archbishop ; Changing the Guard at St. James's Palace

THE LEADER OF THE BAND DEMONSTRATES HIS SKILL : The band of Christ's Hospital, Horsham, leads the Blue Coat boys to St. Sepulchre's Church, High Holborn, for their annual service in celebration of St. Matthew's Day. They later went to the Mansion House for tea and as usual received gifts of money from the Lord Mayor. This year the parade was held just after the Feast of St. Matthew.

THE BLUE COAT BOYS MARCH THROUGH THE CITY ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR ANNUAL VISIT : Christ's Hospital, founded in London by Edward VI in 1552, was removed in May, 1902, to the new buildings at Horsham, and there it has remained ever since, with its traditions and customs substantially unaltered. Once every year the boys come to London to celebrate St. Matthew's Day by attending a service close by their old school building and receiving gifts of money from the Lord Mayor. The boys still retain the blue-coat dress of their predecessors, since the time of Edward VI, and they also wear yellow stockings.

CHELTENHAM HONOURS LORD ISMAY—MR. CHURCHILL'S WARTIME CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES THE FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH : Surrounded by a floral display in the colours of his regiment, General Lord Ismay, chairman of the Council of the Festival of Britain, signs the Roll of Freedom in Cheltenham Town Hall. On his left are the Mayor of Cheltenham, Alderman A. J. Bettridge, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Littlewood. The honour was made "in recognition and appreciation of the eminent and invaluable services rendered by him with great distinction to the country and the borough, and in token of the affection and esteem in which he is held."

***On left*—"FROM THIS POINT THE CIRCUS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD": Mr. George Sanger, nephew of Lord George Sanger, unveils a plaque in memory of Philip Astley (1742-1814) at No. 225, Westminster Bridge Road. No. 225 stands on the site of Astley's Amphitheatre which he built there in 1769 for the purpose of horse-riding shows. The plaque was erected by the Circus Fans Association of Great Britain, and the unveiling ceremony was attended by Mr. Cyril Mills.**

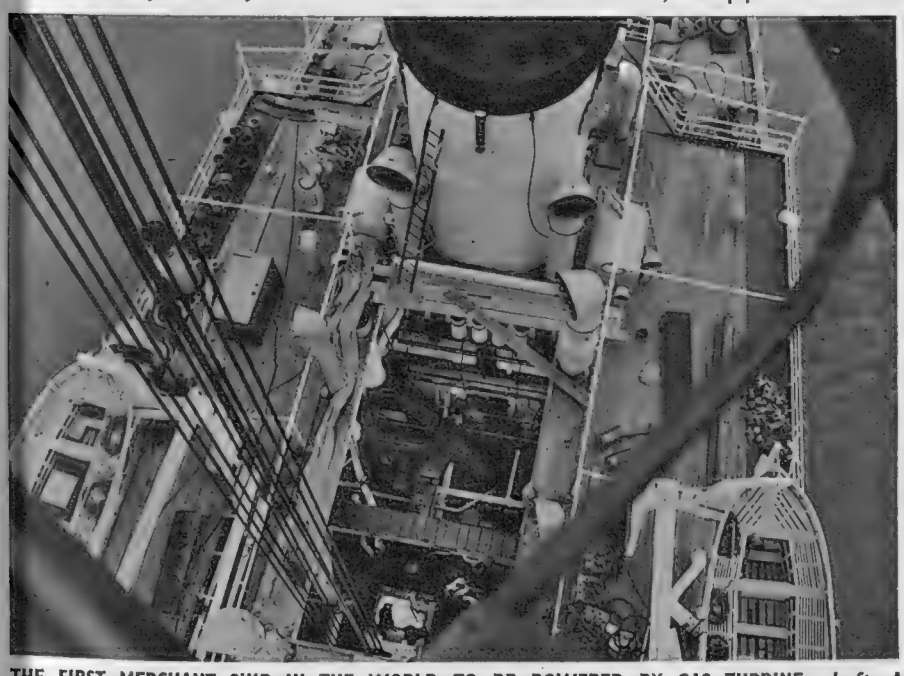
A FLEET STREET OCCASION—AN ENGRAVING OF BOSWELL IS PRESENTED TO THE PRESS CLUB : The presentation of the engraving, entitled "The Journalist," and dated 1786, was made to the Press Club by Mr. William Kimber at a reception held at Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square. It was received on behalf of the Club by its chairman, Mr. Kenneth Pipe. From left to right in this picture are Lord Harmsworth, Mr. Pipe and Mr. and Mrs. Kimber. The engraving shows Boswell, his pockets stuffed with papers, against a background of his native Scottish heath.

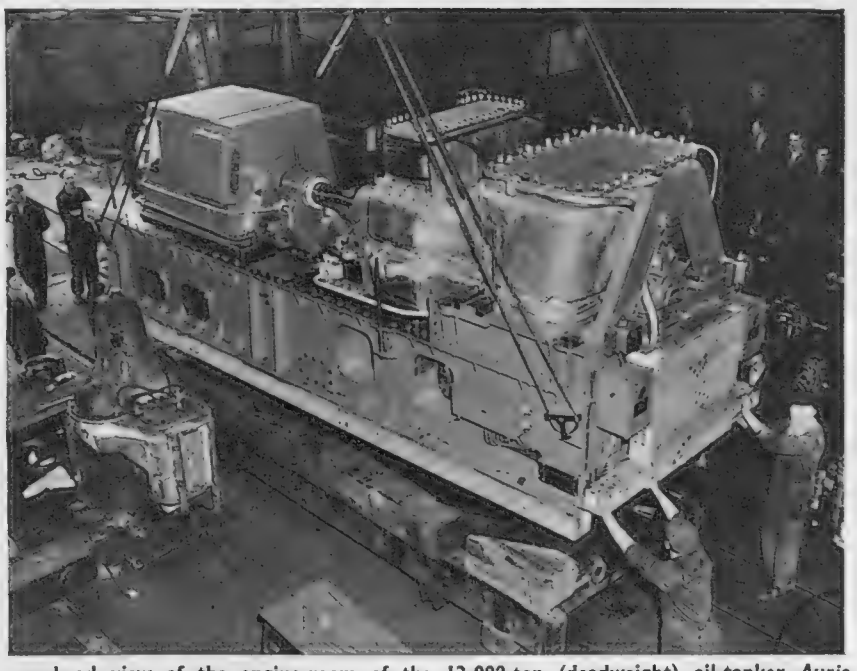
THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS AND EDINBURGH LEAVES HIS CATHEDRAL AFTER HIS CONSECRATION : The consecration of the Very Rev. Gordon Gray, Rector of Blair's College, Aberdeen, took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, on St. Matthew's Day, and the ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. William Godfrey, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, assisted by other bishops of the Hierarchy. The Archbishop was appointed by the Pope to succeed the late Most Rev. A. J. M'Donald. Forty years old, he is one of the youngest prelates to be elevated by the Holy See. The Duke of Norfolk was present at St. Mary's, and the Lord Provost and representatives of the Episcopal Church, the Church of Scotland, and the Jewish Community were present at the luncheon which followed the service.

MARLOWE'S "TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT" REVIVED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE PROFESSIONAL STAGE SINCE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: Here Tamburlaine (Donald Wolfit), as yet only a Scythian shepherd, persuades Theridamas (Reginald Tate) to desert the King of Persia and come over to his side. The play, presented by Tyrone Guthrie at the Old Vic, is a magnificent spectacle, and the inspired rhetoric of Marlowe's play with all "its high astounding terms," is as pleasing to the ear as ever. The part of Marlowe's Tamburlaine was first played with tremendous success by Edward Alleyn. It was written about 1588.

CHANGING THE GUARD AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE—A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT DURING THE KING'S ILLNESS: Soon after the King's operation the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard was switched from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace. This was arranged so that the forecourt of Buckingham Palace would be kept as quiet as possible. When this picture was taken the Grenadiers were being relieved by the Scots Guards. As the Scots Guards marched past Buckingham Palace, on their way to St. James's Palace to relieve the Grenadiers, the pipers and bandsmen were silent.

WARNING TO TRAVELLERS: This large, round mirror has been fixed at the blind corner of the centuries-old Strand Gate at Winchelsea, Sussex, thus giving a clear view to motorists. Here the reflection of a car passing through the Gate is seen in the mirror.





THE FIRST MERCHANT SHIP IN THE WORLD TO BE POWERED BY GAS TURBINE: *Left*—An overhead view of the engine-room of the 12,000-ton (deadweight) oil-tanker *Auris* at the Hebburn-on-Tyne yard of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie and Co. Ltd., showing the skylights removed and the gas turbine lowered into position. The gas turbine unit, made by the British Thomson-Houston Company at Rugby, was installed in the ship with the aid of the 150-ton "Titan," the largest floating crane on the Tyne. The *Auris* forms part of the Shell fleet. *Right*—Workmen lifting the gas turbine, alternator and bedplate from the bogie on arrival at the St. Peter's Works of Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Newcastle. The advantage of the gas turbine engine over others is the low cost of running, the relatively less weight and small space required, and the fact that it has only two moving parts compared with scores on other engines, thus reducing the wear and tear and hence the risk of failure.

AT HOME WITH THE OSPREY

A MAGNIFICENT SEA BIRD COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD

Sea birds can range more widely than those of the land. Often a certain species may be found in most countries of the world and this is true of the osprey. America, Malaya, Australasia, the Mediterranean and Europe all provide homes for this bird. In winter it leaves Northern Europe for tropical Africa, but in the warmer parts of the globe it remains in the same place for the whole year. The osprey is a very rare visitor to Britain.

Fishermen often call the osprey a fish-hawk, but this name is unsuited to so attractive a bird. When soaring high above one the osprey appears white beneath. It is brown on top. The keen eye may detect a brown collar of feathers around the neck and a dark stripe running from behind the eye. The bird is always found near water, salt or fresh, and its shrill call is an easy means of distinguishing it from the sea eagles. Moreover, it is rarely more than 2 ft. long—small compared with the sea eagles.

Photographing the osprey is a difficult task, even for a trained ornithologist, for, like all birds of prey, it is nervous of man. But any bird with eggs almost ready to hatch or with young chicks will return to the nest very quickly.

The first plan in securing these photographs was to set the camera on a tripod, tie a piece of cotton to the release mechanism, and then, holding the other end of the cotton, rest patiently in some bushes about 50 yards away. In theory this is an admirable method and in practice it has worked many times, but on this occasion the osprey was unco-operative. She returned to the nest-site without any trouble, swinging in wide circles in the air and calling shrilly. Then, deciding that a closer inspection would be desirable, she sank groundwards. Here came the hitch. Instead of alighting on the nest, she settled on the camera. The white talons sank into the leather of the case while the head peered inquisitively at the lens. After she had knocked over the camera the photographer built a hide of lumps of coral, driftwood and canvas, a structure almost as ramshackle as the bird's nest.

The osprey builds a bulky nest, some 4 ft. across and 3 ft. high. The nesting material may be of seaweed, mangrove branches, driftwood, sponges, bones or any other flotsam and jetsam. An elaborately carved table-leg was found in one nest. Generation after generation of the birds will build on the same spot.

One of the chief difficulties in securing these particular photographs came from an unexpected source. A large lizard made frequent explorations of the photographer's hide, where he lay silent and motionless. Perhaps because of the photographer's attitude the lizard regarded him as a source of food and on several occasions sank its sharp teeth into a toe or finger. Then the canvas roof of the hide would bulge and the osprey shoot into the air in protest. Gradually, however, an arm or leg sticking out of the hide would arouse in the bird nothing more than a sharp glance of disapproval.

Over a fortnight was spent watching the bird at its domestic duties. The babies were always fed on fish, though the adults would at times eat other birds. Ospreys have also been recorded as feeding on small mammals, reptiles, and even insects, but fish is their staple diet. These are captured by plunging into the water feet foremost. A splash, and the osprey rises, gripping a struggling fish in its claws.

The mother osprey fed her babies carefully. A piece of fish would be torn off, rolled around in the beak and felt with the tongue, and then passed to the youngster. Should any piece of bone or scale still adhere to the flesh, the mother would swallow it herself, regardless of the indignant protests of her offspring.

The eggs of this magnificent bird may number two or three and very rarely four. They are among the most attractive of sea birds' eggs, being white, richly streaked with a reddish brown. The incubation period is about five weeks, and ten weeks later the youngsters are ready to leave the nest and search for food themselves.

THE OSPREY GUARDS HER NEST: This splendid sea bird, spreading her wings protectively over her young, lives almost entirely on fish. The osprey is found in nearly all parts of the world, except in deserts and near the Poles. In Britain, however, it is very rare, and was last recorded as breeding here in 1908.

DISTURBED BY AN INTRUDER, THE BIRD LEAPS OFF THE NEST, TAKING HER FOOD WITH HER: Fish, on which the bird lives almost exclusively, are caught by plunging into the water.

THE OSPREY ALIGHTS ON HER NEST: It is an enormous structure built of driftwood, bones, sponges, seaweed and any other handy rubbish, and lined with moss. Usually the osprey builds in a tree, but where these are absent the ledges of cliffs, or even the ground, provide convenient sites.

WELL-CAMOUFLAGED AMONG TWIGS, CORAL, FEATHERS AND PLANKS OF DRIFTWOOD LIE THE OSPREY'S LOVELY EGGS: They are among the most attractive of sea birds' eggs, white and heavily mottled with reddish brown. *On right*—THE MOTHER BIRD FEEDS HER YOUNG: The flesh of fish, caught by diving from great heights, is rolled in the beak and passed to the chick. Bones and scales are swallowed by the mother bird and only the flesh is given to the young.

ONE OF THE GREAT DAMS IN GLEN TARSAN, ARGYLLSHIRE: Between the two dams now under construction there is being formed a storage reservoir through which water will be drawn by a concrete-lined rock tunnel and then by high-pressure steel pipe-line to the generating station at Loch Striven. Last week the turbines at Loch Striven were set in motion for the first time.

BUILDING THE GREAT DAM IN GLEN TARSAN

A NEW PROJECT OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD AMID THE WILDS OF ARGYLL

In the remote fastnesses of Cowal, the Argyllshire peninsula which stretches south-westwards towards Bute, with Loch Fyne on the one hand and the Firth of Clyde on the other, is Glen Tarsan, which draws its waters from the heights of Ben Mhor. It is there the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has established the fourth of its important power schemes, and already the water stored in the reservoir created between two dams in the Glen is being drawn off to feed the turbines in the generating plant beside Loch Striven. At the opening of the Glen Tarsan project last week Mr. Thomas Johnston, the chairman of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, explained that the new power station would meet the needs of the whole of Cowal and that it would ultimately be linked up with the Shira scheme. Diesel stations at Rothesay and Dunoon would be retained for the time being, however, in order to meet peak demands of electricity. In many ways the Glen Tarsan scheme is similar to that at Loch Sloy, the main dams being of the same massive proportions and an elaborate system of aqueducts being used at both places to step up the supply of water to the storage reservoir.

THE TWO FACES OF THE GREAT DAM: *On left* and *on right*—Upstream and downstream views of the concrete wall now arising in Glen Tarsan, Argyllshire, under the Cowal Scheme. The scheme, which will serve the Cowal district of Argyll, Bute, Arran and Cumbrae, is expected at maximum production to yield an average of 13,500,000 units of electricity a year. The generating plant is capable of 6,000 kilowatts in two units of 3,000 kilowatts capacity. At present the reservoir behind the dam is only one-third full, but work is still proceeding on heightening the dam and on building aqueducts to catch all the available water in the area, very much in the manner employed at Loch Sloy. When completed, the reservoir will have a storage capacity of 435,000,000 cubic feet.

WITH THE ROYAL NAVY IN PORTS ABROAD

Ships of the British, Danish and Norwegian Navies Take Pa in Joint Manœuvres; A British Cruiser Visits New York, an H.M.S. "Manxman" Arrives at Malta

LIGHT BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT TAKING PART IN THE NORTH SEA ANGLO-DANISH-NORWEGIAN EXEXERCISE, OPERATION "NORSMAN," LIE IN THE HARBOUR AT FREDERIKSHAVN: The exercises were for the study of mutual naval problems in the North Sea and of joint tactics.

Earlier this summer the navies of the European members of the Atlantic Pact conducted a series of fleet exercises in the Atlantic and the English Channel. These comprised minelaying and sweeping exercises off the Belgian and Dutch coasts. The first exercises of 1949 were conducted by the Royal Navy, those of last year by the Royal Netherlands Navy and this summer by the French and Royal Netherlands Navies.

As a further link in these joint naval manœuvres ships of the Royal Navy, the Royal Danish Navy and the Royal Norwegian Navy, and planes from the Royal Danish Air Force and Royal Norwegian Air Force, carried out combined naval and air exercises in the North Sea during the middle of September. Last year the Danish and Norwegian Navies initiated a series of such exercises in the North Sea and off the Skaw. These manœuvres were broadened this year to include British participation in order to study mutual naval problems of the North Sea and joint tactics.

Another British naval force has also been in the Baltic, the 3rd British Submarine Flotilla having paid a visit to the Swedish naval base at Karlscrona. The Admiralty reports that the crews of the visiting warships received a great reception, and that press stories to the contrary are to be completely discounted.

H.M.S. "MANXMAN" IN VALETTA HARBOUR, MALTA: This is one of the Royal Navy's fast minelayers, capable of 40 knots. Completed in 1941, she was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and badly damaged little more than a year later. Three ships of the same class, the *Abdiel*, *Latona* and the *Welshman*, were lost during the last war.

***Above* and *below*—THE LITTLE SHIPS BRISTLE WITH ARMAMENTS: They were visiting Denmark during the recent manœuvres held jointly with the Danish and Norwegian Navies. Operation "Norsman," as the exercise was called, was the biggest so far carried out in these waters.**

THE 9,000-TON CRUISER H.M.S. "SUPERB," ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST MODERN FIGHTING SHIPS, IN NEW YORK HARBOUR: The *Superb* (left), which arrived in New York on September 21 for an eight-day goodwill visit, was accompanied by the 2,000-ton frigate H.M.S. *Snipe*, seen on right. In one day 2,400 New Yorkers visited the cruiser and were entertained by a seventeen-man Royal Marine band, which played American musical favourites. Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Symonds-Taylor, C.-in-C. of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies Station, went ashore by barge from the *Superb* for an official reception and a round of visits. Later during the visit officers and men of both vessels were entertained by people of the city. They saw shows at the famous Radio City Music Hall, explored the delights of Fifth Avenue and Broadway and took part in television shows. H.M.S. *Superb* had previously paid a goodwill call at Philadelphia. With H.M.S. *Snipe* she was to have returned to the Bermuda naval base at the end of the New York visit.

RUNNING OUT A FIREFLY AIRCRAFT ON THE FLIGHT-DECK OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER "ILLUSTRIOUS" DURING EXERCISES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL: The Firefly, with its wings still folded back, has just been brought up from the hangar decks. The exercises were attended by officers from the Royal Air Force Staff College at Bracknell and later by about seventy members of both Houses of Parliament.

ANDING OPERATIONS AT SEA: One of the Fireflies is seen "going round again" after being signalled off by the batsman when trying to land on. The batsman is the officer who controls the landings on the flight-deck. The Fairey Fireflies are also in service with the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Australian Navy and the Royal Netherlands Navy.

OFFICERS FROM THE ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE, BRACKNELL, GO TO SEA IN H.M.S. "ILLUSTRIOUS": Members of the staff of the College, including Air Vice-Marshal Gilmour, Commandant of the College, and his assistant, Air Commodore Nowell, watching the aircraft being brought on deck for flying.

THE R.A.F. AFLOAT

R.A.F. Officers Attend Naval Exercises in the Channel

On left—HANDS TO FIRE DRILL STATIONS!—AN INCIDENT IN THE CHANNEL EXERCISES: This picture shows a pool of foam left by the fire party during an exercise on the flight-deck of the aircraft carrier *Illustrious*, when they demonstrated the method of extinguishing a fire in an aircraft after it had crashed into the barriers. The exercises known as Operation "Shop-window" are held in the Channel to demonstrate the work of aircraft, submarines, destroyers and motor torpedo-boats. They are normal naval exercises and are frequently put into use by the Admiralty for visiting naval representatives and for officers of the other fighting services when attending courses at Staff Colleges.

SIDELIGHTS UPON HOME EVENTS

THE NAVY AND ARMY CO-OPERATE IN SEASICKNESS TESTS IN A BATHING POOL : The pool is at Edinburgh, and was taken over by the Admiralty for a fortnight. Fifteen volunteers from the Army were used to test anti-seasickness tablets. They took it in turns to float in rubber dinghies on the pool while the water was violently agitated by a wave-making machine.

A NEW QUILTED UNIFORM FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN KOREA : The new uniform (left) is here compared with the outfit worn last winter (right). The new outfits, produced at a cost of £32 each, weigh 20 lb. The gaberdine hood, detachable from the double-lined combat jacket, has a stiffened cowl. There is a woollen cardigan, gaberdine trousers, cotton and wool inner trousers and long woollen pants. But the temperature falls so low in Korea that even with all this troops will still be cold, unless they are under cover

A ST. PANCRAS LANDMARK CHANGES ITS TONE : Seated astride the life-size black horse at Bidborough Street, St. Pancras, Mr. Maurice Emery, of High Wycombe, paints it white as part of a new decoration scheme. The horse has been a landmark in the district for 130 years. It is made of the artificially prepared code stone, like the brewery Red Lion, now at the entrance of the South Bank Exhibition, and was erected in 1821 by James Martin above his riding-school entrance, which was then one of the most famous in Central London.

A WELCOME HOME FOR RANDOLPH TURPIN : With the Mayor, Alderman O. R. Davidson, Turpin leaves the Town Hall at Leamington, cheered by over 2,000 people who had gathered there to welcome him home from America. From a balcony of the Town Hall Randolph Turpin thanked the great crowd for their warm welcome and for the good-luck letters sent to him before the big fight in New York. "Next time," he said, "I will bring back the title."

THE NEW TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN POPLAR, LONDON, WHICH WAS OPENED LAST WEEK-END : The old church was destroyed in 1944 by a flying bomb and the new building was designed by Mr. Cecil Handyside and Mr. D. Rodgers Stark. The church formed part of the Exhibition of Live Architecture in the Lansbury estate unit of the Festival of Britain. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. J. W. Bowen, chairman of the London County Council. The church has been designed with a gallery on three sides.

AN INVESTITURE OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM : Lord Wakehurst, Lord Prior of the Order, investing as Serving Sister Mrs. Alice Heap, of Burnley, Lancashire, during the investiture held in the Great Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the war the ceremonies of the Order of St. John have brought back the old-time splendour.

HERITAGE of ENGLAND

Improvements in the Neighbourhood of the Tower: A Castle for the Nation: Preserving a Sussex Mill and a Somerset Yarn Market

COMPLETING THE NEW TERRACE ON TOWER HILL: The handsome terrace, built on the site of demolished buildings, was due to be handed over to the City Corporation on October 3. While the work of construction has been going on, Tower Hill orators and audiences have occupied a narrow space on pavement and roadway. Increasingly of recent years the Tower has gained in popularity as a lunch-hour resort of Londoners.

A DEVON CASTLE FOR THE NATION: Compton Castle, near Torquay, which has been given to the National Trust by Commander and Mrs. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, together with 230 acres of farmland. Built by the Gilbert family at three different periods—1320, 1440 and 1520—the castle was in their possession until 1800, and was bought back by the Gilberts in 1930. Compton is one of the most remarkable and interesting remains of a castellated mansion in the West Country. It is still in a fair state of preservation and, when perfect, consisted of a quadrangular building with a square tower at each corner. The east front is now the most perfect and shows a gateway protected by a portcullis, above which is a machicolated tower. Machicolated bartizans are a feature of this front and give it a very striking appearance. The chapel is to the north of the gate and is lighted by two perpendicular windows. It retains its piscina. The south-east tower of the castle is now used as a dwelling-house. The castle lies about two or three miles to the west of Torquay.

REPAIRING DUNSTER'S FAMED YARN MARKET: The roof timbers of the picturesque old market, which last year was scheduled as an ancient monument, have been attacked by dry-rot, and repairs are now being carried out by the Ministry of Works. The Yarn Market was built by the Luttrell family in 1609 in the days when this Somerset town was a noted emporium for cloth, and "Dunsters" were quoted at reputable prices by every chapman

A FAMOUS WINDMILL IN SPLINTS: Hogg Windmill at Icklesham, between Hastings and Rye, one of the oldest mills in Sussex and a well-known landmark, is being repaired and is to have new sails fitted. The mill, fitted with a top fantail, stopped working in 1926. At one time it was in danger of being destroyed.

A NEW APPROACH TO WORLD CARTOGRAPHY

Making "The Oxford Atlas" Has Taken Five Years

The last atlas which was produced entirely within Oxford University was the *Wells Atlas*, which was described as "A Treaties of Antient and Present Geography together with a Sett of Maps, Design'd for the use of young students in the Universities."

Now exactly 250 years later *The Oxford Atlas* makes its appearance, a remarkable contribution to cartography at a time when the world's frontiers are changing with uncomfortable frequency.

This new atlas has been produced in large measure by people who were involved in wartime mapping activities, and, since the atlas has had the advantage of starting from blank sheets of paper, the makers have not been hampered by having to use any existing forms of plate and could devise whatever seemed best. A great many atlases have in the past created a master-block plate on which all rivers, contours, place-names, town sites were shown. The colour tints employed simply "backed up" these black lines. This use of black plates derives from the old tradition of copperplate engraving, where all information was shown on the one copper original. Another reason for keeping all the information on one plate was that colour register was apt to vary considerably in old-time printing. Nowadays, printers have overcome these problems of register, and so it is possible for the compilers of *The Oxford Atlas* to show different features in different colours.

THIS WAS THE LAST ATLAS PREPARED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS: It was published in 1701, and is now followed, exactly 250 years later, by *The Oxford Atlas*, edited by Brigadier Sir Clinton Lewis and Colonel J. D. Campbell.

The atlas has been made as up-to-date as is humanly possible by the incorporation of such new information as Colonel Thessinger obtained on his recent exploratory trips in Arabia, by using information deriving from the 1950 census in the United States, and following closely the results of post-war hydrographic survey work amid the oceans of the world.

One of the great features of the new atlas is the comprehensive gazetteer, and here, of course, there have been many problems in compilation, not the least concerned with spelling Middle Eastern and Far Eastern place-names. In these cases consistency is wellnigh an impossibility. Census problems also crop up, and in a country like China, where the counting of heads is notoriously unreliable, the compilers of the gazetteer are careful to note when the figure given is only an estimate.

The atlas, which is published at 30s. and also in a school edition of 25s., is beautifully produced and presented, and users will be much impressed by the new colour variations, the result of a painstaking process of trial and error. Here, indeed, is a most satisfying blend of science and art.

HERALDING THE LATEST AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY TO COME TO LONDON—TWO SCENES FROM "SOUTH PACIFIC" WHICH OPENS AT DRURY LANE ON NOVEMBER 1: *Left*—Pretty shipwrecked girls are received with mixed feelings by American sailors following their arrival in the Pacific War Zone. *Right*—An argument over a grass skirt. *South Pacific*, which follows other triumphant American musical comedies in London, has already scored an enormous success in New York. The music of *South Pacific* is by Richard Rodgers and the book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II. It has been adapted from James Michener's *Tales of the South Pacific*. The story of the play takes place on the Pacific battlefront during the Second World War and concerns a young American girl who falls in love with a handsome but middle-aged French planter. She gives him up when she finds that he once had a native mistress and now has two Mulatto children, but goes back to him after having thought him killed. The star of the show is Mary Martin, who plays the part of a fresh and spirited nurse from Little Rock, Arkansas. Playing opposite Miss Martin will be Wilbur Evans.

SHE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO BE IN "SOUTH PACIFIC": Miss Betta St. John, who has come to England in the liner *Queen Mary* to take part in the Drury Lane presentation of *South Pacific*. The play is said to be the most useful and instructive musical entertainment of the immediate post-war period.

LONDON'S "SOUTH PACIFIC"

The Latest American Musical Comedy to Come to London Opens in November

THE STAR OF THE SHOW: Miss Mary Martin, the thirty-six-year-old stage star of Broadway, seen at the Drury Lane Theatre at the start of her rehearsals for *South Pacific*. Miss Martin's last London appearance was in Noël Coward's *Pacific 1860*, which was the first post-war production at the Drury Lane.

A THREE-WEEK SEASON OF FRENCH PLAYS IN LONDON—THE OPENING NIGHT OF M. JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT'S COMPANY AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE: *Left*—Noël Coward, Vivien Leigh (Lady Olivier), Madeleine Renaud and Sir Laurence Olivier chat together after the final curtain of the comedy *Les Fausses Confidences*. *Right*—M. Jean-Louis Barrault and Vivien Leigh seen together after the Frenchman's performance of the valet Duboisin, in the first play of the three-week season. This is the company's first visit to London, although they have been seen at the Edinburgh Festival. Other plays in the company's programme during their stay in London are *Baptiste*, the mime sequence from M. Barrault's film *Les Enfants du Paradis;* André Gide's *Œdipe*, and M. Armand Salacrou's *Les Nuits de la Colère*. There are also two Molière comedies. M. Barrault and his wife, Madeleine Renaud, have conducted the Marigny Theatre, Paris, for the past five years.

PROGRESS

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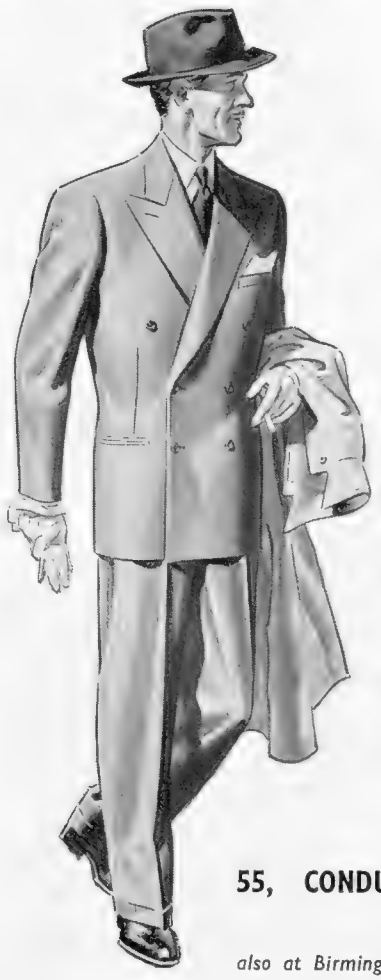

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING HARVEST

A Spate of New Novels by English, Irish, American, Swiss, French and Norwegian Writers

THERE are other autumn crops than apples, and novels, it seems, form one of them. Among this week's selection are books by English, American, Irish, Swiss, French and Norwegian writers on an admirable diversity of subjects and themes ranging from boys' clubs to an analysis of poetry, and from a Scandinavian resistance movement to an experiment in Irish Government.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL BELET (Hutchinson. 10s. 6d.) is a novel by C. F. Ramuz, the Swiss author, whose first works written in simple, ingenuous French were not received with any critical applause, but who finally made his place in contemporary letters by the sheer simplicity and strength of his writing. The present novel, translated by Mr. Mervyn Savill, deals with the experiences of a peasant such as Ramuz was, though unlike Ramuz, he never steps out of the frame of hard-working, down-to-earth existence. It is written in one key but, surprisingly enough, without monotony, and has a quiet dignity of its own.

MEETING AT THE MILESTONE (Secker and Warburg. 13s. 6d.) is by Sigurd Hoel, who also started life as a peasant in his native Norway, and is now one of the most distinguished of Scandinavian authors. His novel has a two-fold theme: the underground war against the Germans in occupation of the country, and the personal failure of a man in spite of his real patriotism and courage. Thoughtful, intelligent and, in spite of its melancholy subject, absorbing.

Mr. William Woods, an American author who has settled in England, has written a moving little novel in which he expounds his own theory of the *Inconnue de la Seine*. This, you will remember, was the name given to the unknown girl whose drowned body was taken from the Seine soon after the last war, and who has remained unidentified. Her face was calm, her expression almost happy, and her lips seemed about to break into a smile. At the time, when her death-mask was made and much photographed, her mystery caused great speculation and articles and even poems were written about her. THE MASK (Longman's. 10s. 6d.) is Mr. Woods's theory about the years that led her to her fate, and it is both ingenious in construction and moving in expression.

TO BED AT NOON (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.) is one of Mr. Joseph Shearing's masterly reconstructions of old crimes. The events on which this novel is based took place more than 100 years ago in America, and, known as the "Kentucky Tragedy," have been the theme for 250 different treatments by which, the writer explains, he has been "very properly overwhelmed." Not, however, too overwhelmed to have made sure that the background details of his story are accurate and that his interpretation of the story is as romantic *and* as exciting as one could wish.

Mr. Warren Tute's LADY IN THIN ARMOUR (Cassell. 10s. 6d.) is neither of these things, but has been set and deliberately kept in an everyday mood, possibly on the assumption that the familiar must be the welcome. The plot, which is plausible rather than gripping, concerns a family living in a London flat which strikes them as dull and constricted compared with their more lavish pre-war life. The widowed mother is an invalid, the daughter a widow consoling herself with a specious actor; one son is an ex-R.A.F. pilot now engaged in rather shady negotiations, and the other a naval commander of undoubted probity. Their troubles and joys are dealt with sympathetically but dispassionately by Mr. Tute, as will be seen by the heroine's observation: "I can't manage Paris, I 'm afraid—Mother 's just died—but I 'll meet you for lunch."

TRIPLE MIRROR (Arthur Barker. 9s. 6d.), by M. Jean-Jacques Gautier, begins with a trial scene at which the narrator is a spectator, and ends with the final unravelling of the crime for which the trial was conducted. It is not surprising to hear that the story is at present being filmed in France, as it owes much to screen technique, even in its present form, and has a liveliness that is due rather to the briskness of its action than to any philosophical discourse. The translation here again is by Mr. Mervyn Savill.

Mr. Louis Auchincloss has collected eight short stories under the heading of THE INJUSTICE COLLECTORS (Gollancz. 10s. 6d.), and very witty and pointed they are, in his most urbane manner. The title has been taken by Mr. Auchincloss from a term used by a psychiatrist to describe neurotics who continually and unconsciously construct situations in which they are disappointed or mistreated. For these stories the term is not used in its exact medical sense, but more widely to describe people who are looking for injustice, even in a friendly world. An odd choice, brilliantly handled, and a book that is a pleasure to read.

AND DELILAH (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.) is another set of nine short stories, embracing such subjects as the theatre, the circus, the bull-ring and the prize-ring. Mr. Neil Paterson has great vitality of style and writes with a latent humour and a warm simplicity that are particularly attractive. If I had to choose one story from among these it would be one of the shortest but also the most accomplished, *Crowning Glory*.

Mr. Bryan Morgan's novel is the first that I remember reading with a background of boys' clubs, and it makes a vivid impression because of this. THE SACRED NURSERY (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.) is perhaps a little too consciously a novel with a message, but it is good reading, nevertheless, and, if not all the characters succeed in coming to life, at least the atmosphere of the club in the West Country city is amazingly well rendered, and quite memorable.

FRATRES (Secker and Warburg. 12s. 6d.) is an anthology compiled by Mr. Basil Q. Henriques, among whose activities has been the founding and organisation of the Oxford and St. George's Jewish Lads' Club in the East End of London. During the war Mr. Henriques edited the magazine *Fratres*, which was sent to every serving member of the Club, and always contained extracts from letters sent by them to the editor, with some of his replies. The present book is a selection from these letters, collected and arranged with the object of improving and widening the understanding between the Jew and his neighbour.

AN ABBEY OCCASION: Mr. Lennox Robinson (right), whose name has so long been associated with the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, talking with Mr. Gregory, a cousin of the famed Lady Gregory of earlier days in the Irish theatre. They were seen together at the Abbey production of *The Silver Tassie*, now being presented at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin.

Miss Angela du Maurier has, with admirable but surely unnecessary modesty, called her autobiography IT 'S ONLY THE SISTER (Peter Davies. 12s. 6d.), and very entertaining it is. Not even her sister Daphne could have written more readable pages, and certainly none more lively. It is intimate, friendly, unmalicious and frankly sentimental. It also gives in its early pages a happy, if biassed, picture of the top strata of theatrical London in the '20's and '30's that would be hard to beat.

BUSINESS IN GREAT WATERS (Faber. 12s. 6d.), which is the war history of the P. & O. Line, could well be read in conjunction with Mr. Nicolas Montsarrat's excellent book, *The Cruel Sea*, which I reviewed a little while ago. Mr. George F. Kerr has done an excellent job here, both in the factual accounts and in the heroic stories of such gallant ships as the *Rawalpindi*, one of the early casualtics of the war.

THE GERALDINES (Staples. 15s.) is a scholarly attempt to show the place of the great Geraldine family in history, and has been written as much as a text-book as a popular work by Mr. Brian FitzGerald, an historian of note, with an obvious interest in his subject. The Geraldines, it seems, were descended from the powerful Gherardini of Florence, and Maurice Fitzgerald, the Norman invader, thus comes from a house whose beginnings go back to the days of Troy. From the reign of Henry II to the reign of Elizabeth, his descendants dominated Irish history, and the heads of their two main branches became the Earls of Kildare in Leinster and of Desmond in Munster, with almost regal supremacy in the fifteenth century. A fascinating and little-explored chapter of history.

Mr. Richard Hoggart has written what he calls an introductory essay in his study of AUDEN (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.), and to those interested in the poet's work, or in contemporary poetry as a whole, it will be a book of considerable value. He takes Auden, with T. S. Eliot, as the two most influential living poets in the English-speaking world, and his analysis is written in the light of that premise, with copious quotations from poems written at various stages in Auden's literary development.

NURSERY RHYMES THROUGH THE AGES

A New Oxford Dictionary of Origins

In the New World and Old, wherever the English tongue is spoken, the first poetic memory of any child is of one or several of the old nursery rhymes, "Four-and-twenty blackbirds," "A slipkin, a slopkin, a pipkin, a popkin," "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man," and "Over the Hills and Far Away." Almost the only point of difference is that in England the verses are known as "nursery rhymes" and in America as "Mother Goose stories." How these trivial but often lyrical ditties have endured through many generations while more ambitious compositions have been forgotten is remarkable indeed, and perhaps the truth lies in part in the view expressed by Robert Graves that "the best of the older ones are nearer to poetry than the greater part of the Oxford Book of English Verse." Walter de la Mare, most enchanting of lyric poets, and G. K. Chesterton, who knew so well the music of words, have also written in praise of the nursery rhyme. Now Iona and Peter Opie have delved into the dim past and in THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF NURSERY RHYMES (Geoffrey Cumberlege: Clarendon Press. 30s.), have brought together more than 500 of these traditional verses, studying their age, origins, first appearances in print or manuscript, oral and written development, and indeed, every fact about them. It is a most scholarly work. As the authors assert, the book's emergence is in no wise due to any diminution in oral knowledge of the rhymes. They require no securing from oblivion, and some of them are probably better known to-day than they have ever been. Some have been re-written by enterprising advertisers (as witness, "There was a little man and he felt a little glum"), while others form the basis of unwritten jokes which in varying forms (not all respectable) go the rounds of saloon bars and the Stock Exchange. For instance, the authors quote this commentary on the times:

"The Queen was in the parlour,
Polishing the grate;
The King was in the kitchen
Washing up a plate;
The maid was in the garden,
Eating bread and honey,
Listening to the neighbours
Offering her more money."

Two new books of very similar character are Rosamund Bayne-Powell's TRAVELLERS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND (John Murray. 18s.), and JOURNEYS IN ENGLAND (Odhams. 15s.), an anthology edited by Jack Simmons, Professor of History, University College, Leicester. Miss Bayne-Powell confines her narrative to one period, the century of the peaceful (but noisy) Hanoverian invasion when some 30,000 Germans settled in London alone. She gives us the impressions of England of such foreign travellers as Count Frederick Kielmansegg, who, much to his discomfort, had his pockets as well as his baggage searched at Harwich; Von Uffenback, the German scholar, who, after a similar experience at Harwich, was compelled to open his boxes again at Manningtree and yet again in London; and Lichtenberg, who has left us such an unforgettable picture of the London street scene, with its hurdy-gurdies and tambourines, its mountebanks, its sellers of hot and cold viands and, above all, its pickpockets. Mr. Simmons' anthology covers a wider range than Miss Bayne-Powell's book, but most of his excerpts are culled from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century authors, such as Charles Lamb, who, in 1810, wrote to Basil Montagu on the miseries of night travelling in a stage-coach, and Daniel Defoe, who a century earlier had described so vividly the trials and tribulations of the English turnpike.

New additions to the admirable series, "Costume of the Western World," edited by James Laver, are Brian Reade's THE DOMINANCE OF SPAIN, 1550-1660, and André Blum's EARLY BOURBON, 1590-1643. Mr. Reade is an Assistant Keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and M. Blum is Conservator at the Louvre. Each volume contains eight colour plates and many illustrations in monochrome. Both are published by Harrap at 10s. 6d.

The *Blue Guides*, like *Baedeker*, are now reappearing in post-war editions, many of them recording the tragic losses of the war. SHORT GUIDE TO PARIS (Ernest Benn, Ltd. 15s.) fortunately deals with a city which survived almost intact amid the chaos of Europe. The volume has been brought up to date in every way, and its 244 pages provide most comprehensive information.

Ada Leverson, whom Oscar Wilde called "the wittiest woman in the world," wrote six novels which have long been out of print. Between 1907 and 1916 she was in her heyday, and she dwelt at length and amusingly upon society before the First World War. THE TWELFTH HOUR, her first novel, appeared in 1907, and BIRD OF PARADISE, her fifth, was first published in 1914. The other four novels have already been reprinted in a uniform edition at 7s. 6d each by Chapman and Hall, and these two complete the sextet.

Another welcome reprint is Sarah Gertrude Millin's GOD'S STEP-CHILDREN (Constable. 12s.), one of the most remarkable books published on the South African colour problem and now, in view of new segregation laws in the Union, of greater interest than ever.

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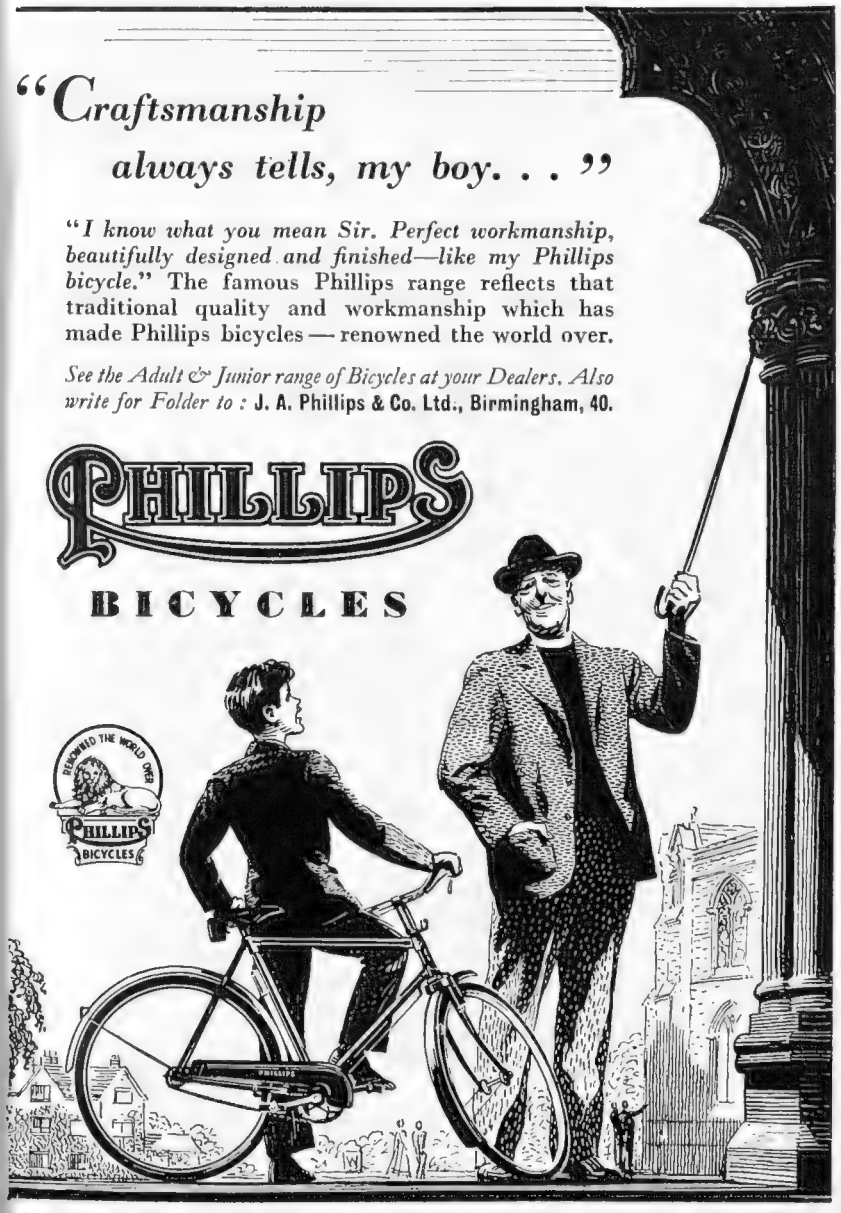

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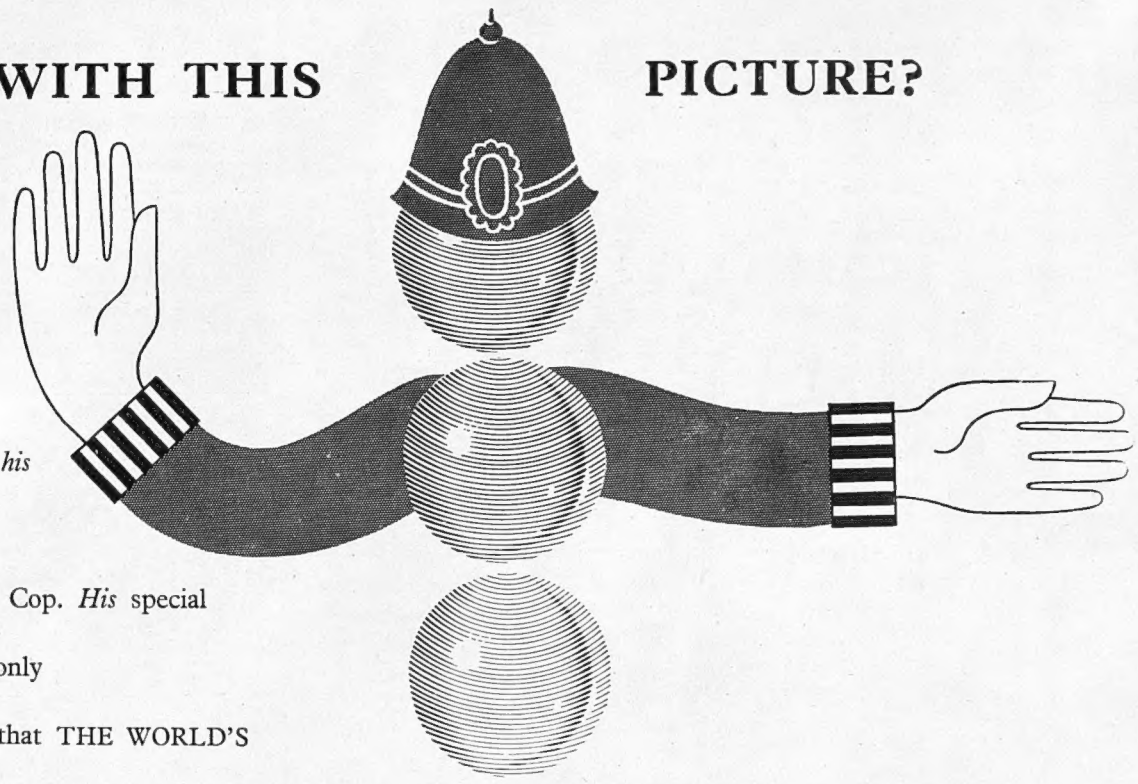

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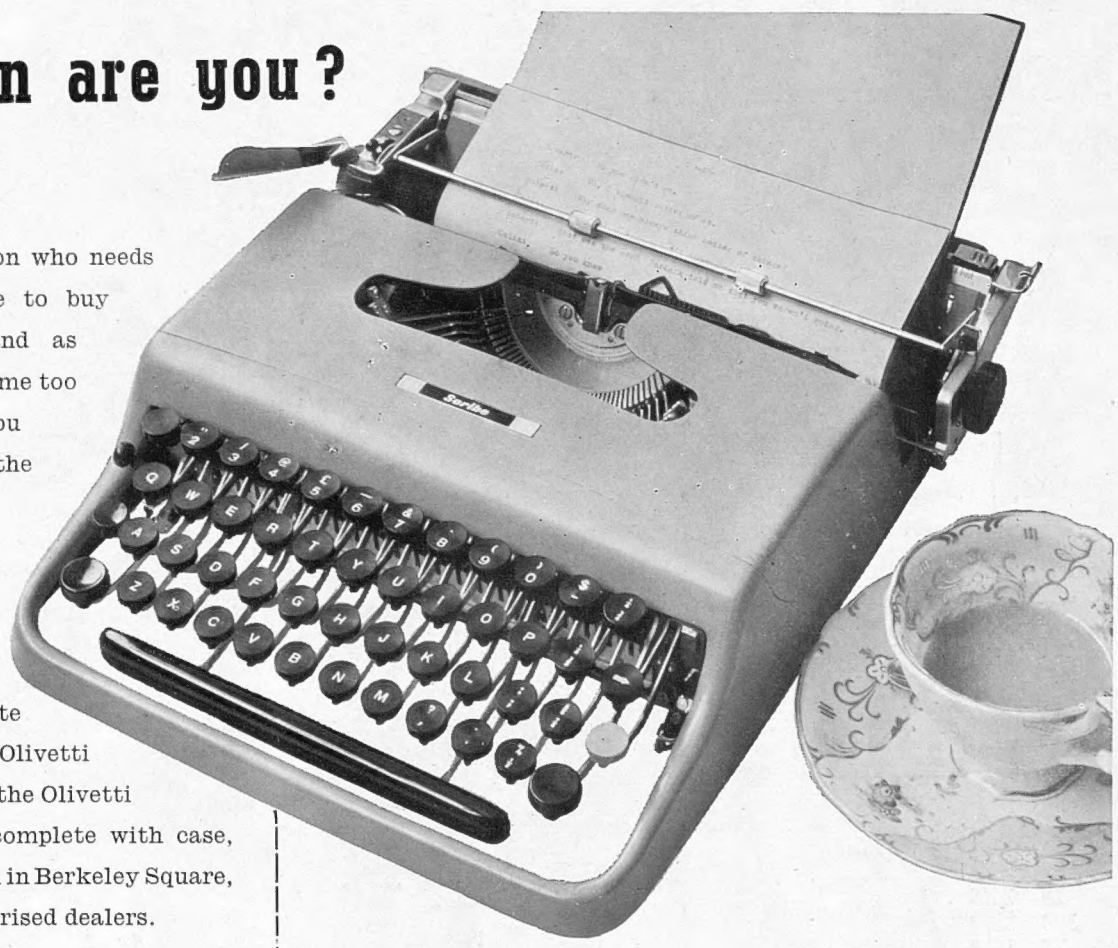

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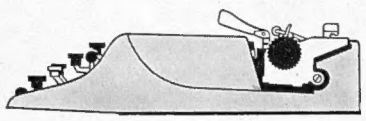

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